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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 92 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
18th April	Mantua ..	11000	....	....
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	....
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
20th	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th	Arabia ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "AKCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES	...Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	.....Rs. 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
164 P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	31st. Mar.	10th. April
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6120	12th. April.	22nd. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Yamoshita	5143	17th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murayama	4965	6th. ,,	17th. ,,
Izaba Maru	Shinobe	6189	16th. May	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

WORLDS GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri

MANISAHNKER GOVINDJI.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers]	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave M'lles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Ca cutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†C ty of Marsellles	8800	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. 5
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov
*Trafford Hall	5821	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
C ty of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	652	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	402	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each bin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Norddeutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply —Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons icy.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tienling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angles	Cal. U.S.A.	*Tsingtan.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 20th April 11am. †P. D. & C. M.
DUMRA 1695, Thur. 23rd April a.m., ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 24th April *6 a. m., Direct
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday the 23rd April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA," 3,164 tons, on Thursday the 23rd April calling at Verawal, Mangrom, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Chirbar, Baherin, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 Friday 17th April.
†PURNEA .....3306 Thursday 30th ,,
*PUNDUA .....3305 ,, 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ,, 28th ,,
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

17th April, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
CIRCASSIA ...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th. June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm.Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th.Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd.Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

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7, Esplanade Road. }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

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THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET, BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 400,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 600,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
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TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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JEWELLED RINGS

JEWELLED PENDANTS

JEWELLED NECKSLIDES

AND

JEWELLED EARRINGS

Are the ornaments chiefly in vogue and to which much attention is being given at present.
The handiwork of these ornaments has reached a standard that is difficult indeed to criticise or to improve upon for daintiness and the amazing quality of work. Our stock embraces the most modern conceptions in platinum and gold: the former when the metal used has but little importance as compared to the gems; and the latter, when the metal assumes the chief part for its effects and in which the gems convey only an ultimate impression.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

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Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. HEGBIE.

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., LD.

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Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencie and Bonus List of.

MAJUMDAR BROS. AND CO.
Managing Agents.
43-1, Bowbazar Street,
CALCUTTA.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gains.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Orders books applied gratis on application to THE MANAGER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MOTOR CARS from POONA to PANCHGANI and Mahabaleshwar: The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1989a

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MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL patronized by Europeans only; stands in one of the best and unrivalled situation. Westerly exposure. Rooms large. Terms moderate. B. B. de SOUZA Proprietor. 1919

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED—Young Lady Assistant for Mission work. Must be able to teach Hindustani.—Apply to Mrs. K. ANDERSON, M. E. Mission, Kolar. 1502

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 2187

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be gald to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the morning. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

WANTED, 3RD OFFICER for Indian Government Telegraph Steamer "Patrick Stewart." Particulars of service, pay, etc., will be furnished on application to THE DIRECTOR, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Karachi. 1501

WANTED an experienced Hindu graduate or under-graduate HEAD-MISTRESS, with Hindi as Second language, for Pertap Singh Hindu Girls' School on Rs. 125 p. m. with free quarters.

THAKUR HARGOBIND SINGH R.B.,
1498 Deputy Collector, Moradabad.

MILLINERY ASSISTANT WANTED—Lady Assistant for Hotville, Mussoorie. Must be experienced in Millinery Sales.

State age, salary, and date willing to join.

MRS. DRAPER,
1499 Ladies Hatter, Mussorie.

WANTED—An expert Typist on the temporary establishment. Salary upto Rs. 45/- according to qualifications. Men having past experience preferred. Apply before 20th instant.

J. H. ADVANI, B. Sc., L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Colaba District.
Camp Nagothna, 12th April 1914 2282

WANTED—A EUROPEAN MATRON SUPERINTENDENT for the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras. Qualifications in administration, general nursing and maternity essential. Pay Rs. 200—10—250. 80 beds, three staff and six pupil nurses.

Apply HONORARY SECRETARY, Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Government House, Ootacamund. 1520

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for the Victoria Memorial Orphanage and Technical School, Hyderabad Salary Rs. 400—50—700, with free quarters and carriage allowance.

Applicants must know Urdu and possess a thorough practical knowledge of carpentry, cane-weaving, polishing and bookbinding and be capable of administering the business of a large Institution.

For particulars apply t THE HONORARY SECRETARY to the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Orphanage. 15[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—CUSTOMERS to buy ALPHONSO & PAIRIE MANGOES and other kinds of fruit. Mangoes shipped to England. Call for Price List, DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302a

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WANTED PARTNER with capital of Rs. 5,000 or less in very lucrative business by experienced man. Apply to Box No. 413, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2305

TAILORING.—WANTED an Experienced CUTTER, good salary to a competent man.

Apply HALL & ANDERSON, LTD.,
1681 Calcutta.

WANTED—TRAINED Musicians—3 cornet players (two firsts and one second), 1 tenor trombone, 1 base B flat, 1st clarionet B flat, 2 Horns (one first and one second). Must enlist as sepoy musicians.—For particulars. Apply BAND PRESIDENT, 16th Rajputs, Jubbulpore. 1496

WANTED for St. Paul's High School, Raipur (C.P.), a B. Sc. or B. A. in Physics and Chemistry, on Rs. 80 p.m. Preference will be given to a man strong in Mathes. and possessing experience in teaching.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MANAGER. 1497

WANTED for the B. N. Railway European School, Kargpur, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS. Must have been trained. Commencing salary Rs. 100 with free, furnished quarters. Required to join 15th June. 1914.

Apply, sending copies of certificates, to
1522 MANAGER.

WANTED immediately HEAD READER to take charge of the Reading Branch of the Office of the Superintendent, Govt. Printing, India. Salary Rs. 200—10—250 Permanent. Preference will be given to candidates with European experience. Apply with copies of testimonials to J. J. MEIKLE, Supt., 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta. 1435

WANTED An ASSISTANT LADY DOCTOR as House Surgeon on Rs. 100/- per mensem, besides furnished quarters. Practice not allowed. Applicants should send their applications with testimonials, stating their qualifications, age, nationality &c., to

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Countess Dufferin Fund
2310 Association, Hyderabad, Sind

WANTED immediately one woman ASSISTANT TEACHER, whose mother tongue is Marathi, for the new Girls' High School at Amraoti (Berar). Salary Rs. 100 per mensem if applicant has passed B.A. F.A.'s with experience will be considered. Apply stating age, qualifications, nationality, experience, etc., to

THE SENIOR INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS,
1523 First Circle, Nagpur, C. Ps.

WANTED, TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, having good experience of construction and repairs of roads and buildings. Pay Rs. 150—200 including allowances.

A 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having experience of gas and electrical lighting and telephone communication. Pay Rs. 60—75.

Apply with copies of testimonials before the 30th instant to THE STATE ENGINEER, Gondal, Kathiawar. 1513

WANTED 3 LADY TEACHERS for the following posts in Bombay Education Society's Girls' High School. Church of England communicant.

A TEACHER for lower school, salary Rs 50 with board and lodging.

An ASSISTANT KINDERGARTEN TEACHER, salary Rs. 50 with board and lodging.

A TEMPORARY TEACHER for Standard VII from 15th June to October, 1914, salary Rs. 65 with board and lodging.

Apply with testimonials to THE HONY. SECRETARY. 1682

WANTED immediately on Permanent Establishment.

2 SUPERVISORS on Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 p.m.

2 DISTRICT OVERSEERS on Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 p.m.

6 SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 50 p.m. with usual Travelling Allowance.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the Undersigend.

R. R. ABHYANKER, L.C.E.,
Divisional Local Fund Engineer,
Nagpur Division, Nagpur.
Nagpur, 9th April, 1914. 1586

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, RANGOON.—WANTED for the Government College, Rangoon.—

(1) A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY for four months from 1st June, 1914. Pay Rs. 400 per mensem. Applicants should have taken the M.A. degree of a University in the first class and have had experience in College work.

(2) A LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY for four months or possibly for a longer period from 1st June, 1914. Pay Rs. 200 per mensem. Applicants should have taken the M.A. degree of a University and experience in teaching is desirable.

Applications should be addressed to THE PRINCIPAL Government College, Rangoon. 1500

FOR SALE.

PALMS and FERNS FOR SALE garden tools, bead chicks, etc. Apply 13, Colaba. 2304

FOR SALE ON THE NILGIRI—GORE HOUSE, KOTAGIRI, with 40 acres of land. Price Rs. 15,000.—Apply to Messrs. EDGE & GENGE, Solicitors, Ootacamund. 1594

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Pure dry Active Yeast for distilleries and bakeries. Apply for free samples and quotations to "YEAST," C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2297

FOR SALE—Quantity of pure Bismuth Metal for Chemical Manufacturers and Type Foundries. Apply to "BISMUTH," C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2297

FOR SALE—Smart R. T. Victoria by Dykes & Co., Calcutta, good condition, will accept reasonable offer.

G. B. ADAMSON,
2289 Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Morden sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr PERRY on premises 0926

TO BE LET from 1st May 1914 Showroom in Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay, at present occupied by Rolls-Royce Limited, Motor Car Manufacturers, who are removing to larger premises. Apply to ROLLS-ROYCE Ltd, as above. 2307

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSAIN B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the Bombay Company of GIRL GUIDES on SATURDAY, April, 18t hat 5-30 p.m., in the Y.W.C.A., Wellington Lines, Admission by ticket, Rs. 1. Tickets may be obtained at the Y.M.C.A., or from any Girl Guide. 2182

NOTICE

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MOTOR FIRE ENGINES.

THE PRESIDENT, Corporation of Madras, will receive TENDERS for the supply and delivery of two petrol-driven MOTOR FIRE ENGINES. Specification containing further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned. Tenders shall be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Motor Fire Engines" and shall be addressed to "The President, Corporation of Madras, Ripon Buildings, Madras.

Each Tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 in Currency Notes.

Tenders will be opened by the President at 12 noon on MONDAY, 1st June, 1914, in the presence of such Tenderers as may attend. No Tender received after 12 noon on Monday, 1st June, 1914, will be considered.

JAMES R. COATS, B.Sc.,
Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.,
Engineer.
Corporation of Madras.
Madras, 9th April, 1914. 1588

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Gaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Through Carriage (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay. H. M.	Stations.	UP. To Bombay. H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr. 12-35
22-14 Arr.	Manmad	Dep. 7-12
7-52 ,,	Bhopal	,, 20-57
10-35 ,,	Bina	,, 18-18
13- 4 ,,	Jhansi	,, 15-46
15- 8 ,,	Gwalior	,, 14- 0
17-49 ,,	Agra Cantonment	,, 11-12
18-44 ,,	Muttra	,, 10-14
21- 0 ,,	Delhi	,, 8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr. 7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad	Dep. 7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment	,, 5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur	,, 3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment	,, 2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana	,, 23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundur	,, 22-37
8- 4 ,,	Amritsar	,, 21- 1
9-33 ,,	Lahore	,, 20- 0
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi	,, 13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	,, 8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-30
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 5
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13- 4 Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-46
13-50 Dep.		Arr.	15-14
16-15 ,,	Orai	Dep.	13- 9
18-35 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow	,,	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-24 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-26
25-18 Arr.	Gwalior	Dep.	14- 0
11- 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
1- 4 Arr.	Saharanpur	Dep.	3-58
5- 0 Dep.		Arr.	2-50
6-48 Arr.	Lhaksar	Dep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.		Arr.	23-50
10-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun	Dep.	21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
262 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF TEAKWOOD KEYS.

THE AGENT, South Indian Railway Company, will receive tenders up to 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1914, for the supply of 350,000 Teak Wood Keys for Broad and Metre Gauge Sections.

For detailed Specification and Tender Forms, apply to—

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
South Indian Railway,
1506 Trichinopoly.

HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).

Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up. Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj Sylhett.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of last will and testament of SAKERVAHU widow of THA (KAR) GOVINDJI LALJI KINGI of Cutch Mandvi Bhatia Hindu unemployed .....Deceased.

(1) THA (KAR) JETHA VIRJI RUKHA (1) THAKER JETHA VIRJI RUKHA a merchant residing at Hornby Road. (2) THA (KAR) HANSRAJ HARIDAS MULTANI a broker residing at Holi Chakla both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu the two of the executors according to the tenor of the last will and testament of the deceased abovenamed being the trustees therein named .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott. Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of April in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 9th day of April, 1914.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
2317 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAMCHANDRA GANESH CHOWDHARI as the natural guardian of his minor nephew RAMKRISHNA DINNANATH CHOWDHARI, and RAO SAHEB MANAJI RAJOOJI and MADHAVRAO BHIVRAO SAJAN the last two the surviving executors of the last will and testament of Lingoobai, widow of Rajanna Jaluji Kalewar, have contracted to sell to our client MR. ABDUL REHMAN EBRAHIM FITWALLA the undermentioned properties, and that all persons having any right, title interest, claim or demand, in to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required, within fourteen days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land bearing Collector's Old Nos. 47-67 and 175 New No. 11930 New Survey No. 1/2642 situate lying and being on De Lisle Road in the Island of Bombay assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 2526 (1) and Street No. 38 containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and ninety seven square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by land acquired by the Bombay Municipality for widening Tulsi Water Pipe Road on the West and South by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Usman settled on Wakf and intended to be leased to several persons and on the North by the Public passage called proposed Foras Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground bearing Collector's Old Nos. 47-67 and 175 New No. 11930 New Survey No. 2 and 2A/2637 situate lying and being on the De Lisle Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 2519 and Street No. 31 containing by admeasurement six hundred and ninety six square yards be the same little more of less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by land acquired by the Bombay Municipality for widening Tulsi Water Pipe Road on the West by public Road on the North by Water course and on the South by public passage called proposed Foras Road.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground bearing Collector's Old Nos. 47-67 and 175 New No. 11930 New Survey No. 2 and 2A/2637 situate lying and being on De Lisle Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 2519 and Street No. 31 containing by admeasurement thirty one square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by water course on the West by Tulsi Water Pipe Road and on the South by public passage called proposed Foras Road.

Dated this 16th day of April 1914.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
[illegible] Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SULEMAN KASSAM and RABUBAI widow of AHMED HAJI ESSA the surviving Executor and Executrix of the estate of CHOTHIBAI widow of AYUB KAKERIA of Bombay both Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client absolutely the hereditaments and premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances. Any person or persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 35 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Collector and Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim (if any) and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Memonwada in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 240 Square Yards or thereabouts entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. and New Survey No. 7581 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 613 and Street Nos. 351-353 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by a public passage on the West by the said old Memonwada Street on the North by the property of Noor Mahomed Ebrahim Cooper and on the South by the property of Hejiani Mithabai widow.

Dated this 16th day of April 1914.

SUBNIS & GOREGAOKER,
2316 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE IN THE CITY OF KARACHI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 103 of 1913.
The Official Assignee of Bombay
v.
Tyaballi & Others.

Under the instructions of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the Consent Decree made therein on the 7th day of April, 1914, the undersigned will sell on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1914, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon at their Auction rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the following property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:

All and singular that plot of ground situate in the Market Quarter of the City of Karachi, Registered No. 88 in the map marked Sheet C. No. 6 containing 573 and 77 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Napier Road, on or towards the West by No. 1 Kutchiwada Lane, on or towards the North by plot No. 89 and on or towards the South by Marriott Road. The same is delineated in the plan drawn in the Certificate in respect thereof dated the 3rd day of December 1877 granted by the Collector of Karachi to Jeewunjee and Wulleji Noorbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhawji Kamdar & Chhotubhai Attorneys for the Receiver herein at their office at Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th April, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 26TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), near

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD and Co., (*Contd.*).

the Sewree Cemetery in the bungalow in the compound of the Mackenzie Saw Mills all the teak and black wood specially made to order household, drawing, dining and bed room furniture consisting of dining tables and chairs, richly lined drawing room set of sofas and chairs, tiled top teapoys and tables, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables, very handsome cottage piano by Messrs. S. Rose & Co., chest of drawers, rich cabinets, flower stands, carpets, hanging and table lamps, old china flower vases, table and wall ornaments, figures, dinner waggons and dumb waiters, book stands, meatsafes, bedsteads, single and double glass and panel door almiras, cupboards, easy, Curzon and low chairs, rich glass and crockeryware &c., the property of Wiliam Thomson Esq., of Messrs. Mackenzie Saw Mills.

Catalogue will be printed and the goods will be on view 3 days before the sale day.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th April, 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Ambabai, widow and executrix of the deceased Mortgagee Narandas Panachand and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagers Laxman Dharmaji Kunkaya Chowgalya and the heirs of the late Krishnabai widow of Dharmaji Bababji Kunkaya Chowgalya and of the late Rama Dharmaji Kunkaya Chowgalya, Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th day of April, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated. 10th day of February, 1906 and made between the said Krishnabai widow of Dharmaji Babaji Kunkaya Chowgalya and Dharmaji Kunkaya Chowgalya and Luxman Dharmaji Kunkaya Chowgalya of the one part and the said Narandas Panachand of the other part and further charge dated the first day of December, 1909 made between the said Laxman Dharmaji Kunkaya Chowgalya of the one part and the said Narandas Panachand of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Eastern side of the Duncan Road in the Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 195 5/9 (one hundred and ninety five and five ninth) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 178, 190 and 202, New No. 7493, old survey No. 1-19, 2-19 and 43 new survey No. 4824 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 557 and now under C Ward No. 278 and 153 Bhandari Cross Lane and bounded on or towards the East by the Duncan Road, on or towards the West by the Duncan Road Third Cross Street or Bhandari Cross lane, on or towards the North, partly by the house of Ranchordas Varjivandas and partly by the house of Culla Jadavji and on or towards the South by the house of Dadabhoy Byramji Edulji.

For Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys at their offices, Prince Building, Medow street, Fort or to the undersigend.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SUBSTANTIAL TEAK, BLACK AND MAHOGANY POLISHED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at El. Circle Fort, near Kemp & Co., the teak and black wood household and office furniture of Mrs. Rackes and others. Such as arm and armless chairs, tables, almirahs, marble top tables, dining tables, umbrella stands, dressing and washing tables, Lord Curzon chairs, bookstands, cloth and glass screens, hat stands, leather and tapestry line sofas, clocks, phonograph records, vases and high class glass lamps.

D'LAL & Co.
Bombay, 17th April, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

Special Programme for the Easter Holidays.

Selig's Great Animal Drama

IN THE MIDST OF THE JUNGLE

3,500 Feet of Remarkable Photographs.

Most Thrilling and Realistic Pictures of Big Game Hunting in the jungles of South Africa. Don't miss this wonderful Feature secured at great expense for the Easter Holidays.

DELIGHTFUL COMICS.

1. MAGIC PERFORMANCE, (*Tricks*)
2. THE MIRACLE OF FLOWERS, (*Coloured*) &c.

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Films for Sale or Hire.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager.... MR. JAMES McGRATH.
Every Evening at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Concluding Periods of

60 YEARS A QUEEN

Including Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Livingstone, Lord Salisbury & Charles Dickens.

The Death of Gordon.
The Purchase of the Suez Canal Shares.
The Relief of Ladysmith.

MISS LILLY VOCKLER
(Singer of Catchy Songs).
DELAVALE & GILBERT
in a Naval Absurdity.
MADAME EMILI GELLI
in excerpts from Grand Opera.
FORD AND DAVIS
in Musical Comedy Sketches.

ALASTOR—can be consulted in the gardens at 9-30 p.m., other times at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Look out for special benefit performance to be tendered to **Miss Gladys Cunningham**.

For the benefit of patrons living in the SUBURBS of Bombay, on Saturday and Sunday, April 19th and 20th, Special Matinee performances, at 3-30 p.m. of

"60 YEARS A QUEEN"

Complete in seven parts **8,000 feet.**

[Special prices, Rs. 1. Annas 8, 4, and 2.[

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

FRIDAY, 17th APRIL, 1914.

DANCE PROGRA

1. Valse ....."Estudiantina" .....Waldteuel
2. One step....."Sandy Mac" .....Kennedy
3. Valse ....."Fogli del Mattino".....Strauss
4. Two Step ....."Yankiana" .....Holzmann
5. Valse ....."Patineurs" .....Waldteufel
6. Tango ....."Dernier"" .....Villand

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW,, SATURDAY. the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Reclamation Colaba, in Jaitha No. 57 on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 389 Full pressed bales of Katol and Bengal cotton very slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-45 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Gill and Co.'s Jaitha No. 84, 85 and 86, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

49 Full Pressed Bales of Cotton very slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, Saturday, the 18th instant at 5 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Hydraulic Press, behind Grant Building, Colaba, on account of the Insurance offices concerned:—

About 300 Full Pressed Bales of Cotton and five large heaps of loose cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 17th April, 1914.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK FITTINGS AND LARGE AND SMALL BANK SAFES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., (in liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the said Bank at Green Street, Fort, opposite Bank of Bombay.

Large teakwood elegantly made partition screen forming a room with doors, a large counter of teakwood with brass Fittings, two large and one small fire proof safes on stand made to order by "Godre" one Oliver typewriter, lot of blank account books and blank account forms etc., etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approv- subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event o fhis wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SANDANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

LA SCALA

EDWARDES THEATRE (LATE ALCAZAR)

- PALACE OF VARIETIES.

6-30 TWO PERFORMANCES TWICE NIGHTLY 10

BANDMANN—RICKARDS VARIETY CIRCUIT.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Another 'Big' Turn--Engaged at a Fabulou Salary.

THE FOUR VAGABONDS

THE HARMONIOUS COMEDIANS.

LAST WEEK OF THE COMICAL "TURN'

RICHARDS BROS,

In their Screamingly Funny Gymnastic Act.

Also last week of

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AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,000 BALES HIGH CLASS AND STAPLED COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 18th current, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the Belvedere Road, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, behind the Wadi Bunder Press, and near the Harbour Branch Railway Embankment, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire and water in the last fire in Slate Godowns at Colaba:—

About 2,000 bales cotton besides loose cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF A FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPT OF THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

THISDAY, FRIDAY, the 17th currennt at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs, MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the Share Brokers Hall at Share Bazar under instructions from the Pleader of the Depositor herein, the right title and interest of the Depositor in the

Fixed Deposit Receipt for Rs. 5,000 of the Indian Specie Bank Ltd., in liquidation dated 14th March, 1913, bearing No. 7,519 7/291 due 14th March, 1914.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay 17th April 1914.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
357, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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AN ENEMY HATH DONE THIS. By Joseph Hocking.
THE AMAZING PARTNERSHIP. By E. Phillips Oppenheim.
THE CUCKOO LAMB. By H. W. C. Newte.
THE THRICE BORN. By Theodore Flatan.
WHEN GHOST MEETS GHOST. By Wm. De Morgan, Author of "Alice-for-short," etc..
THE DARK FLOWER. By John Galsworthy, Author of "Fraternity," etc.
THE WANDERER'S NECKLACE. By H. Rider Haggard.
SOMETHING AFAR. By Maxwell Gray, Author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland."
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The Indian Succession Act

FOR

STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS

BY

P. L. PARUCK, B.A., L.L.M.
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and others examinations in with copious instructions at the end of each subjects.

All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Court of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Pars Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.

Price, Rs. 5.

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OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in the form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 15th.

Consols 2½ %	..76—5.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.14½ungd
Rentes 3 %	86¼—½
Berlin Cheques on London	20.45—½
Bar Silver Spot	26 13.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 13.16unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver :—steady.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	27.32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89¾—¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2unchgd
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	2½ plus 3-16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅝unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	2⅝ plus ⅛.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9½
Interest day to day loans	1½—1-8
„ 7 day market loans	1⅜—⅛

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs.		Rs.
7,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta	}	11,30,000
3,60,000 „ „ to Bombay		
10,000 „ „ to Madras.		

Tenders on Calcutta at ¼ 1.32 (Min. Rate) Received 7 % above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at ¼ 1.32 (Min. Rate) Received 7 % above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.04.

Rs.		Rs.
10,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta	}	28,70,000
13,10,000 „ „ to Bombay		
5,50,000 „ „ to Madras.		

Tenders on Calcutta at ¼ 1-16 (Min. Rate) Received 7 % above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at ¼ 1.16 (Min. Rate) Received 7 % above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.06

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 53,50,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 1,10,000 @ ¼ 1.16

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	7,000
„ Exports to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York May	12.41—1
Futures at New York July	12.29pl.1
Declined owing to Bear Pressure and Liquidation and advanced partially on covering.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.10unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 1.8—1-16
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans May	12.66pl.3
Futures at New Orleans July	12.61pl.4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾—⅞
Demand Bills	4.86¾—⅞
Silver Commercial Bars	58½unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 15th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	14,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
„ Sales of East India	50
„ Imports	22,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Good business done Easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market Moderately active—active cloth demand from India.	
Mid. Americans	7.27—4
Egyptian F.G.F	9.10—5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May 12.37—5
	July 12.26—2
New York Official noon call	May 12.41—1
	July 12.28ungd.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 12.63ungd.
	July 12.58plus.1

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
A.M.	6.82 minus 4
M.J.	6.80 „ 4
J.J.	6.71 „ 4
J.A.	6.66 „ 4
A.S.	6.52 „ 4
S.O.	6.34 „ 4
O.N.	6.24 „ 4
N.D.	6.18 „ 4
D.J.	6.16 „ 4
J.F.	6.16 „ 4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 15th 1914.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June ; London sellers	37½ plus ½
TONE :—Quiet but steady.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. April sellers Dull unchanged	33½
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal March-April; Dull unchgd	34
Victorian April May sellers unchgd	36

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship April May Antwerp sellers unchgd.	54
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May ; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May sellers unchanged	50
Tone of Rapesed :—Dull.	
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June ; Antwerp sellers unchanged	52½—¼
Tone of Linseed :—Quiet	
Calcutta linseed April-May, London Done Buyers firmer	50—3 plus 3d.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May ; Hamburg Done	45¼ unchanged
Bombay Cottonseed April-May ; Hull sellers quiet	5-18-6—1s.-6d.

London, April 15th.

Shipping Arrivals :—"Strathleven" "Naidenfels"

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£64⅞ plus ⅝
Copper Braziers	£78¾unchged
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾ „

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) May-August; sellers	12.7½ ¾d
Quiter. Only small business	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers May; nominal nothing offering unchgd.	12.4¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.3½ mns.½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct. Dec.	9.6½ mns.½
Less demand only limited business.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August	13.3 plus¾
Firm rather dearer	
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April; value unchanged	11.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta April; value unchanged	11.1½
Tone steady.	
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	11.9½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged	11.11¼
Tone:—Steady Nothing Doing.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May ; Buyers quiet unchanged	2—11½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, April 15th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	34-6
„ „ Mutton „	36-3
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Quites

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of March 1914.

TO CALCUTTA.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (IN YARDS)

Bleached and White	13,700,000
Unbleached and Grey	90,800,000
Dyed and Colored	4,800,000
Printed	3,700,000

TWIST AND YARNS (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	540,000
Unbleached and Grey	680,000
Total Shipments of Salt	1000 ton

TO RANGOON.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (IN YARDS.)

Bleached and White	3,900,000 Yds.
Unbleached and Grey	2,100,000 „
Dyed and Colored	2,100,000 „
Printed	2,200,000 „

TWIST AND YARNS (in lbs.)

Dyed and Blached	230,000 „
Unbleached and Grey	20,000 „

TO MADRAS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (in yds.)

Bleached and White	4,300,000
Unbleached and Grey	10,600,000
Dyed and Colored—	1,100,000
Printed	3,500,000

TWIST AND YARNS (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	430,000
Unbleached and Grey	730,000

TO BOMBAY.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (in yds.)

Bleached and White	21,000,000
Unbleached and Grey	17,800,000
Dyed and Colored	8,400,000
Printed	13,300,000

TWIST AND YARNS (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	490,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,200,000

TO KARACHI.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (IN YARDS.)

Bleached and White	19,000,000
Unbleached and Grey	2,100,000
Dyed and Colored	1,700,000
Printed	4,800,000

TWIST AND YARNS (IN lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	50,000
Unbleached and Grey	10,000

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ending 15th April 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
Capital Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,55,000
Fixed Deposits & other sums due by the Bank	34,06,000
Current Deposits	9,31,000
Sundries	18,000
	60,10,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	20,54,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	23,75,000
Local Bills Discounted	1,89,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	26,000
Sundries	64,000
Cash in hand & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc.	13,02,000
	60,10,000

The India General Steam Navigation Company have just placed on the Bengal rivers a steamer which is the largest ever built in India. An idea of the size of the Mazetto may be gathered from the fact that she is licensed to carry more than 2,000 passengers. The Mazetto is a paddle-wheel steamer of the type that is very familiar on the Bengal and Assam rivers, but the experience of the builders has provided her with every possible improvement and convenience. It is worth noting, says the Englishman, that, with the exception of the engines, the vessel was entirely designed and built in Calcutta, and Swadeshi people will also be gratified to learn that her skipper and crew are all Indians, that hard breed of Mahomedans that Eastern Bengal produces.

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY, 16th April 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

11 boxes gold and sovs.	3,82,500 / 1,23,750	London Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co.
4 boxes gold	2,11,200	„ Mercantile

MONEY

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is unchanged, and the Bank rate is also unchanged.

The Bank of Bombay rate is unchanged.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is steady and prices are unchanged. There is a moderate business doing on both sides of the account.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1	4 1-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-16
T. T. forward, May	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1	4 1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 7-32
„ „ forward, May.	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready		170½
Marks „ „		138½
60 days Hongkong		142½
„ „ Shanghai		191½
„ „ Japan		148½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was steady and unchanged at 26 13/16 both for ready and for two months' delivery. The local Market has kept steady at our quotations, and a moderate business has been done during the day.

We quote :—	Rs	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	2	6
Australian bar gold	24	1	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	12	0
1st Settlement	77	12	0
2nd Settlement	77	12	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 14th April 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	75*	86,307
B. B. & C. I. Railway	68	75,754

*Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood neglected to-day and without any fluctuations in rates. Rs. 95-7-6 was the rate nominally quoted for the 30th April delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds sto d steady at Rs. 102-6 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a lively appearance to-day and to-day being the first day of June Settlement a fair amount of business was recorded during the course of the day. David stood steady at Rs. 505 and Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 475.

Swadeshi moved up to Rs. 1,500 and Centrals to Rs. 1,890.

Madhavji after touching Rs. 1,050 closed at Rs. 1,055.

Kohinoors advanced to Rs. 762½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 222½ and crescent at Rs. 117½.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 305 x.d. New Great Easterns were in request at Rs. 222½ x.d.

Bombay Burma Trading shares moved up to Rs. 900 owing to sharp demand.

Bombaby Electric Tram Ordinary shares changed at Rs. 237 for cash and at Rs. 239 for June.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 781/4 and Deferred at Rs 144.

Telephones were in demand at Rs. 79.

Tapti Valley Railway shares improved to Rs. 580 x.d.

BCTA Qutations.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery
H. G. Bengals		188	178		Ready
M.G. Bengals		211	201	189	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab		196	186		„
M. G. Khaudeish		204	194		„
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha		249			„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee		249			„
M.G. Yeotmahl		240			„
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pooljaum		231			„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"		217	209		„
M.G. Amraoti		225			„
M.G. Broach		269	265	263	„
M. G. Muttia		200	188		„
Saw-ginned Dharwar				260	25 May
M. G. westerns				250	„
H. G. Westerns				245	„
M. G. Compta				269	„

COTTON.

The following are the elatest private cables to hand :—

Weld and Co. : (Liverpool) :—"At the opening the Market was small but steady; there was a general desire to sell. During the day spinners called cotton more freely and with an absence of straddle selling the Market closed 1 point above the three o'clock quotation." (New York) :—"Local shorts covering; speculative buying of new crop."

Gruning :—"Declined owing to unfavourable political outlook regarding Mexico. Spinners buying spot cotton more freely."

There was little change in the American markets, but at the close the tone was slightly steadier. The situation in Mexico is attracting considerable attention but has so far not affected the Market. There is no news about the weather in America to-day. May we take it that "no news is good news"?

The Local Market opened rather steadier with prices Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 above last evening's close. There has been some enquiry for fine Broach April and May, as also for Khamgaon Akola, Khandesh and Bengal May, but the volume of business passing is moderate. The Market closes rather steadier. Fine Khamgaon Akola May is Rs. 216 and fine Khandeish May Rs. 204-5. New crop is steady at Rs. 280 for good Broach March and Rs. 210 for fully good Bengal January.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	12,000
Future delivery prices —	
Months.	
A.M.	6.84 plus 2
M.J	6.82 „ 2
J.J.	6.72 „ 1
J.A.	6.67 „ 1
A.S.	6.54 „ 2
S.O	6.36 „ 2
O.N	6.26 „ 2
N.D.	6.20 „ 2
D.J.	6.18 „ 2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is firm

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	14	0	R. T
White Pessi 75 %	5	13	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	15	6	„

Linseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	8	8	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	9	3	3	R.T

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May	8	8	0	R. T,
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	4	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	4	6	„

Teeleed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	55	0	0
Mughi	53	0	0
Black Kutni	46	0	0

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	47	0	0
Small	46	0	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	5	0	B T

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Steady	10	6	0	B. T.
May	11	2	0	R. T.

Castorseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras ready	35	0	0	
Guzerat ready	34	0	0	
April May	7	1	6	R. T

Cottonseed : The market is quiet

Quotations :—

Berar	Rs.	23	8	0
Guzerat	„	22	12	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	19,253 Bales
Wheat	5,849 Cwts
Linseed	23,157 „
Rape, Rai etc.	7,391 „
Gingelyseed	1 952 „
Poppyseed	1,870 „
Groundnuts	4,193 „
Castorseed	9,738 „
Rice	88.114 „
Myrabollams	8,203 „
Cottonseed	32,600 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	872 „
Jowar	5,161 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	512 „

CENTRAL INDIA MINING COMPANY.

ELEVENTH NUAL MEETING.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Central India Mining Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the Company, Home Street, Bombay, on Wednesday, the Hon. Sir H. E. E. Proctor (Chairman of the Company) presiding.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and audited statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1913, as published. Mr. Devidas Narandas seconded the motion which was unanimously adopted.

In proposing the adoption of the Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the past year, the Chairman said :—

I regret that so far from the anticipations of a better result than in 1912 being realised the accounts are less satisfactory and this is mainly attributable as stated in the report to the high freights which ruled in the early part of the year and to the continued difficulties experienced in getting down larger supplies of ore by the railway at a time when sales could have been effected to the best advantage.

The quantity actually railed during the year was, however, greater than in former years shewing I hope that the facilities for dealing with the traffic are improving and I trust that this coupled with a less variable freigth market will enable us to show better results. I may mention that a considerable portion of the output of your mines has been sold ahead for several years on what I consider are favourable conditions.

With regard to the Bhandara Tramway, as mentioned in the report, an offer of the Line as a going concern has been made to the Bengal Nagpur Railway. While this is under consideration, you will appreciate that it is inexpedient for me now to say much about it. I may, however, say that in view of the difficulties that have been experienced in our endeavours to get the line legalised, your Directors consider the sale if effected would provide a satisfactory solution.

During the year your mines were visited by four of your Directors, viz. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. Pranjivandas Narandas, Mr. Jambon and myself and I am glad to say we were all impressed with the satisfactory way in which the deposits of ore and your tramways are being worked. It is a matter of regret to your directors that the profits do not warrant them in recommending the payment of any bonus to the staff whose services to the company they fully appreciate.

You will be asked at the extraordinary meeting following this to confirm the Directors' recommedation to renew the agreement with Messrs. Jambon & Co., of Paris, for the sale of your ore. The terms asked by Messrs. Jambon & Co., and which your directors think reasonable, are slightly better than in the agreement which has just expired, but I think the improvement is richly deserved and would take this opportunity of putting on record our appreciation of Messrs. Jambon & Co's., energy as agents and the hearty interest which Mr. Jambon personally takes in all that appertains to the welfare of the company.

In conclusion I must express my regret that this is the last meeting I shall preside over owing to my leaveing Bombay to go to our London Office next month. I have had the privilege of being your Chairman since the inception of the Company and during the 10 years of its existence, the dividends paid have amounted to 241 per cent. and over 10 lakhs have been placed to the Depreciation of Block Account which has been invested in your two Light Railways with a mileage to-day of over 70 miles, including sidings and a carrying capacity of over 2,50,000 tons a year. It is with great regret that I have to relinquish my position on your Board but I shall continue to take a deep interest in the Company's affairs and always be very glad to do what I can to further its interests in every way.

A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. free of income-tax for the year was sanctioned.

Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, the retiring Director, was re-elected.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

At the conclusion of the ordinary general meeting an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held when the resolution for altering the Articles of Association in regard to the 5th clause of article 93 as detailed in the annual report, was unanimously passed.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.

The rainfall has been fairly general in Assam, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and local in Bengal, the Punjab, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province.

The chief falls are:—Barisal one inch, False Point one and a half, Balasore and Cherat three-quarters, Khushab one and a half, Murree one.

The new disturbance mentioned yesterday is not developing.

The temperature remains low over Northern and Central India, especially the Punjab and North-east India.

Forecast :—Decrease in rainfall.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th April 1914, giving data for the proceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0-14 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect, but the largest deficiency during the day is only 13 deg. F. to-day.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect; minimum temperature is also below normal generally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0.22in. of rain. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in the south-western districts and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect in the Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad; minimum temperature is also below normal in the north Bombay Deccan and at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Some showers have occurred in the north Punjab and the south-east Central Provinces.

A few thunder or duststorms may occur in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 16th of April 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date.	Rainfall. Variation since 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th)	80.1	66 0	73	..	10.74	—0.08
Jask	83.0	71.5	89	..	4.54	50
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th)	88.9	74.6	72	..	?	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.5	61.3	54	..	1.88	0.27
Rawalpindi	75.9	50 4	75	0.14	15.49	5.96
Lahore	87.0	61.2	62	..	4.49	0.90
Sirsa	91.8	63.0	47	..	3.00	1.08
Ambala	86.7	59.5	59	..	3.25	—2.44
Delhi	90.0	63.4	48	..	1.56	—1.39
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.2	66 2	48	..	0.88	—0.81
Mainpuri	94.3	69.8	38	..	2.79	0.59
Jhansi	95.1	69.4	43	..	1.42	—0.46
Cawnpore	93.8	67.5	45	..	1.58	—0.53
Allahabad	95.6	71.0	45	..	1.98	—0.26
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	93.1	63.8	57	..	2.45	1.26
Karachi	83.3	70.2	79	..	2.11	0.52
Ajmer	93.4	68.3	26	..	2.73	1.34
Jaipore	95.1	72.4	23	..	0.87	—0.69
Kotah	97.6	72.6	26	..	1.20	0.01
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.5	68.8	46	..	1.01	0.48
Dwarka	84.2	74.7	80	..	0.39	—0.29
Veraval	81.7	67.5	69	..	0.11	—0.36
Rajkot	95.7	66.3	56	..	0.08	—0.45
Bhavnagar	96.0	69.8	54	..	0.04	—0.53
Surat	95.9	70.2	50	..	0.04	—0.33
Ahmedabad	98.3	68.9	53	..	0.00	—0.32
Deesa	99.6	66.4	41	..	0.16	—0.36
Neemuch	93.1	71.0	25	..	0.14	—0.68
Indore	93.9	64.9	29	..	0.70	—0.27
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.5	69.5	36	..	6.86	4.17
Saugor	93.8	69.0	25	..	2.20	—0.21
Hoshangabad	99.2	72.8	29	..	2.52	0.74
Khandwa	98.0	70.0	19	..	0.30	—0.91
Akola	100.4	69.7	16	..	1.06	—1.04
Amraoti	99.0	74.2	26	..	2.13	0.01
Nagpur	97.7	68.8	39	..	4.30	1.51
Chanda	95.9	73.2	61	..	4.84	1.65
Raipur	94.2	71.1	64	0.22	4.67	2.08
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.5	75.4	74	..	0.15	—0.44
Ratnagiri	86.9	73.7	66	..	..	—0.78
Mormugao	86.8	74.6	75	..	..	—1.30
Karwar	86.1	70.6	84	..	..	—2.05
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.2	67.1	36	..	0.08	—0.81
Ahmednagar	94.5	65.8	25	..	0.16	—1.46
Poona	93.2	65.5	61	..	0.04	—1.44
Sholapur	100.0	72.6	29	..	0.01	—1.85
Bijapur	98.4	73.5	53	..	0.24	—1.59
Belgaum	91.8	60.7	52	..	0.82	—2.30
Aurangabad	95.2	74.8	23	..	0.01	—1.52
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.5	75.9	54	..	0.44	—1.66
Hyderabad	100.0	76.0	75	..	0.26	—2.52
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.4	74.9	67	..	0.93	—3.03
Calicut	88.1	77 1	77	..	4.67	—3.91
Cochin	90.0	78.6	71	..	5.18	—8.44
Colombo	91.5	75.5	91	..	33.52	0.97
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.1	80.3	73	..	0.93	—6.21
Bellary	101.2	77.5	40	..	0.56	—2.25
Cuddapah	103.7	82.3	55	..	3.48	—1.47
Madras	95.4	79.5	80	..	30.78	10.08
Bangalore	92.2	71.6	60	..	4.18	—0.68
Coimbatore	98.2	78.2	74	..	4.87	—1.64
Trichinopoly	102.0	79.8	70	..	11.94	2.32
Negapatam	89.9	81.1	76	..	55.59	23.79

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.

81, Gunnuum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 16th.

S.S. Dunbarmoore	Thompson	Barry Dock. 19
S.S. Hallamshire	True	Karachi Apr. 14

DEPARTURES.

April 16th.

S S. Kola	King	Busreh via Karachi
S.S. Bradra	Maude	Persian Gulf via Karachi.
S.S Stephmotes	Robinson	Calcutta.
S.S. Imani	Lyons	Hull & Dunkirk
S.S Abydos	Davies	Marseilles
S,S, Braunfels	Oltmann	via Karachi Hamburg & Bremen via Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer			
„	Hallamshire	for	Kobe etc.
„	Clan Fergusen	for	Liverpool etc.
„	Virava	for	Calcutta etc.
„	Okara	for	Do.

S. S. Salsette :—The P. and O. Company's S. S. Salsette, with the homeward mails of the 11th instant arriver at Aden, at 8 p.m., on Wednesday.

8 p.m., on Wednesday.

S. S. Maloja :—The P. and O. Company's S. S. Maloja, with the outward mails of the 10th instant passed Suez, at 3 a.m., on Thursday.

S. S. Dunbarmoor :—The steamer Dunbarmor, 2,331 tons, Captain W. H. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry Dock, which port she had left on December 18, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Hallamshire :—The steamer Hallamshire, 2,856 tons, Captain F. B. True, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on April 14, with ballast.

S. S. Imani :—The steamer Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain J. F. Lyons, sailed yesterday for Hull and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Braunfels :—The Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 3,558 tons, Captain H. Oltmann, sailed yesterday of Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Abzdos :—The steamer Abzdos, 1,939 tons, Captain E. R. Davies, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

Thursday, April, 16th 1914.

P. DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A. City of Lahore	Lee	K. N. & Co
B Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Semiramis	Pavisich	A. L. St N. & Co
F Barenfels	Rinkens	W. & A. G & Co
H Manauri	Gore	T. M. & Co
K. Politician	Woxfiden	K. N. & Co
M Konig	Coltzan	A. S. & Co
N. Umona	Rex	W. & A. G. & Co
O. Iskra	Miljan	S. Smiett & Co

V. DOCK.

Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	N. Y. K.
2 Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
5. Clotsham	Johnston	K. N. & Co
6 Kighland Monarch	Scott	J. M. & Co
7. Rhodesia	Couch	Rall Bros.
9. Arlington Court	M. Rooks	T. M & Co
12 & 13. Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
15 Kirklee	Burn	W. & A. G. & Co
16. Breconian	Jones	J. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1. Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. N. & Co
6. Chanda	Gun Cunningham	M. M. & Co
7 India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Burjora	Cammade	M. M. & Co

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa	Wanley	M. M. & Co
18.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Caledonia due, 5 a.m.
Tata Mills, Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 3-15 p.m.
Annual General Meeting, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Council Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Mrs. Besant's Lecture on "National Education" at the Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Second Round, Cyclists' Hockey Club (B. V. R.) v. Sherwood Foresters, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 18.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Second round, 2nd Dorsets v. Jhansi Railway Institute, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 19.

Prize giving of the Potdar School, F. C. Institute, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

Chamber of Commerce: Balloting for a representative to the Legislative Council, last day, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m
"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

April 16.

136 Books & Equipments.—Will members who are in possession of Corps Drill Books or Gun shoes, kindly return the same to the office as early as possible.
145 Arms & Equipments.—All members should return their Arms & Equipment to Headquarters as early as possible.
149 Death.—The O. C. regrets to announce the death of No. 1546 Gunner V.T. Gutteridge No. 1 Company B.V.A.
150 Strength.—Reference above No. 1546 Gunner V.T. Gutteridge is struck off the Strength with effect from 14th instant.
151 Enrolments.— The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps accordingly:—
No. 1590 Gunner J. Bracewell "C" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
No. 1591 Gunner A. G. Mungavin "D" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.
152 Strength.—The undermentioned having resigned is Struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-days date:—
Sapper J. Ross E. E. Company.

(Sd.) R.C.D. GRAHAM Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R.W.L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding,
Bombay 17th April 1914.

299. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday 18th, Any Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 19th, "D" Coy. (Company Shoot.)
Monday 20th, Any Coy. Class Firing.
Tuesday 21st, Any Coy. Class Firing.
The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May instead of Tuesday 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.
300. Leave.—Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned:—
No. 5549 Vol. P. W. Cresswell, "G" Coy. from 18th April 1914 to 17th April 1915.
No. 7597 Vol. W. T. C. Huffam "G" Coy. from 18th April 1914 to 17th January 1915.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. Leckie, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

VOLUNTEER ITEMS.

The following N.C.O.'s and men of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery passed an examination for proficiency certificates held at Colaba on the 28th. March, 1914:—Sergeant Hatton, Corporal Stubbs, Gunner Stevens. Corporal Bellamy, Bomdr. Smith, Gunner Dyson.

The following N.C.O.'s of the Bombay Light Horse passed an examination for proficiency certificates held at Bombay on the 6th April 1914, Corporal H. F. Lodge, Corporal J. R. Webster, Corporal R. C. Lowndes.

2nd-Lieut. R. T. H. Mackenzie, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India from 4th April, 1914, to 3rd November 1914.

2nd-Lieut. A. McBeth, 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted six months leave out of India with effect from 20th May 1914, or date of departure.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Anchor Line s. s. Castalia is due to arrive here to-morrow with the following passengers:—Miss N. Aspden, Miss O. Aspden, Mr. J. B. Philipson, Mrs. M. T. Ring,

AN ORDINATION.

To-morrow at 7-30 a.m. His Grace, the Archbishop of Bombay will ordain Bro. L. S. Fernandes of the Mangalore Seminary priest in the cathedral of O. L. of Hope at Bhuleshwar.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, will deliver a public lecture at the Gaiety Theatre this evening at 6-30, on "National Education." Admission is by ticket only, and doors will be closed at 6-30. Mr. Jehangir Sorabji, President of the Blavatsky Lodge, will preside. Mrs. Besant proceeds to England by the S. S. Mantua to-morrow afternoon.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

Mr. F. G. B. Hawkins, A.R.I.B.A., Architect of the Improvement Trust, will deliver a lecture on "The Small Bungalow: Its Architecture and Surroundings" open to the public under the auspices of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association in the Improvement Trust Office on Tuesday next the 21st April at 6-30 p.m.

WORKMEN SEVERELY SCALDED.

Two Hindus named Yesu Rama and Badlu Buddi, who were employed in the compressing station at Worli are lying in the J. J., Hospital suffering from severe scalds. On Wednesday, it appears, Badlu, in opening a valve, was scalded by the escaping steam, and Yesu was burnt while going to his assistance. He was scrambling over a wall to get to his companion when he fell into the tank in which was five feet of boiling water. Both men were extricated and both are in a critical condition.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Forty-eight attacks and thirty-five deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 124, as compared with 112 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 124 of 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Byculla 7, Mahalaxmi 5, Mazagon 4, Umarkhadi 4, Parel 4, Mahim 3, Esplanade 2, Mandvi 2, Chukla 2. Dhobi Talao 2, Fanaswadi 2, Girgaum 2, Tarwardi 2, Worli 2, Sewri 1, First Nagpada 1, Kharao Talao 1, Dongri 1, Fort (North) 1. A total of 1983 rats were captured by the municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday 129 of these were found to be plague-infected, Dongri sending 17, Dhobi Talao 15, Khara Talao 12, Bhuleshwar 9, Chukla 8, and Umarkhadi 8.

HEALTH AND MORTALITY DURING THE WEEK.

The helth returns of the city for the past week reveal a steady rise in the mortality rate, with no corresponding rise in the birth-rate. There were 921 deaths reported during the period as compared with 875 in the week previous and 821 in the corresponding week of 1913. The death-rate per thousand of the population stood at 48.89, as compared with 43.58 of last year and 49.46, the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. The high mortality during the week under notice was due mainly to the steadily increasing toll from plague, there having been 233 deaths from it, as compared with 198 in the week before and 129 in the week previous to that. As to the other diseases, small-pox accounted for 7, measles 12, fevers of all kinds 71, cholera 1, diarrhoea 54, dysentery 20, debility 44, old age 36, tubercular diseases 12, diseases of the respiratory system 241, premature births 2 and still-births 26. Drowning accounted for two deaths poison for one and other accidents for 8 cases. The total number of births during the week was 343, or 21 less than in the previous week.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE FORT CONVENT.

An interesting entertainment in honour of the Golden Jubilee of His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay was given by the senior pupils of the Fort Convent School on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The entertainment took the form of a drama entitled the "Roman Patriot" the hero being Regulus one time Consul and General of Troops, by the reverse of fortune taken prisoner by the Carthagenians with whom Rome was at the time engaged in warfare. After subjecting him to barbarous cruelties they sent him to his country with the embassy to try and secure a treaty of peace, as Carthage was unable to continue hostilities. Regulus was made to swear he would deliver the message—demanding peace or exchange of captives failing this he had to return. With dauntlessfortitude Regulus urged war and refused the exchange, and in spite of children senators and friends went back to captivity and torture. The rendering of the piece was spirited throughout, the girls showing a very real conception of its meaning Miss Geacchetti as Regulus had a difficult part which she sustained well and earnestly to the end. Miss Esther Hughes made a very interesting ambassador and Miss Dorothy McQueen as daughter of Regulus fully appreciated and gracefully performed her part. The costumes were beautifully designed and the stage and school-room most effectively and artistically draped in crimson and yellow looped up at intervals with bunches of poppies of varying shades.

After the play eight girls dressed in the regulation red and black of the hunting field sang, Tally Ho." This item was much appreciated by the audience and was repeatedly encored.

Great credit is due to the nuns to whose untiring efforts behind the scenes the success of the performance was due.

COTTON FIRES.

THREE FRESH OUTBREAKS YESTERDAY.

Of fires on the cotton green at Colaba there seems to be no end and we have today to report three further outbreaks, in one of which damage to the extent of Rs. 10,000 was done, while the damage in the other two cases was trifling.

The scene of the first outbreak was the Victoria Bunder, Sassoon Dock where a jetha consisting of 116 bales was found to be on fire at 4-10 a.m. The outbreak was only a small one and put out in a short time by the use of hydrants. The jetha belonged to Messrs. Gasho Kushi Kaisha and was insured. Rs. 10 damage was caused. The second outbreak, which assumed rather serious dimensions and threatened to cause great havoc, first attracted notice at 2 p.m. The flames spread with such rapidity that before the engines were on the scene, the fire had obtained a strong hold on the cotton bales. The fire originated in a stack of 1,200 bales belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The engines from Colaba and the Fort arrived on the spot and started operations under the supervision of Mr. Greenop. Meanwhile the flames were increasing with amazing intensity and kept the men actively engaged for over an hour.

A neighbouring jetha, consistinc of 600 bales and belonging to Messrs. Dalpootra and Patel was also attacked by the flames. The Salvage Corps under Mr. Scully vigorously set to work and succeeded in rescuing a nhmber of bales from the ravages of the flames. After an hour's hard work the efforts of the fire origade resulted in checking the fire and reducing the burning stack to a smouldering mass. About 800 bales belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers were destroyed by fire and water and the damage is estimated at Rs. 10,000 which is covered by Insurance with the Atlas Fire Insurance Company. The bales belolnging to Messrs. Dalpootra and Company were insured by the South British Yorkshire Insurance Company.

A fresh outbreak occurred at 4 p. m. among a number of bales belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The fire was noticed at once and put out immediately, only one bale of cotton being damaged.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THE BUDRI SHOOTING CASE.

SHIPS' ENGINEER FINED RS. 150

Yesterday Mr. Frank Oliveira Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Duncan Henderson, Second Officer of the S. S. Budri, was charged by Inspector Butterfield with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Kursan Parcha by shooting him with a revolver. Mr. P. Godhino held the brief for the defence.

His Worship in delivering judgment said: There is no clear and satisfactory evidence to support the suggestion that the accused deliberately fired at the complainant. The shot hit the complainant in the foot and it is very likely that the revolver went off during the struggle between the complainant and the accused, near the Chief Officers' room, as disposed by Ben Dawson. Hence I altered the charge from one under section 326 to one under 336 (doing a rash and negligent act). The accused has pleaded guilty to the charge. I find that the accused had been ashore and returned to the ship the worse for liquor. He had an altercation with the tony-man about the fare, and in consequence went to his cabin and returned with the revolver: He fired two rounds to scare away the tony-man, and the crew bearing the firing of the revolver, made for the forecastle. The accused in his drunken fit went there and fired two shots, which fortunately for him hit to one. The complainant then ran towards the cabin of the Chief Officer to make a complainant about the conduct of the accused, and the latter followed him with the revolver. It seems that there was a struggle between the accused and the complainant, and the revolver went off, the shot hitting the complainant in the foot. I convict the accused. He has been in custody since 22nd March, and now says he is extremely sorry for his conduct and urges that in consequence of his conviction his certificate will be suspended for some time. He produced excellent testimonials of good character. Having regard to all the circumstances, I find the needs of justice in the case will be met by my inflicting a fairly heavy fine on the accused. I sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 150, with the alternative of six weeks' rigrous imprisonment. If the fine he paid, Rs. 75, should be given to the complainant for compensation for the injuries he sustained.

LAW SCHOOL FEES.

CHARGE AGAINST EX-CLERK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Narhar Gopal Mule, clerk in the Government Law School, and librarian from 1902 to 1912, with embezzlement of Rs. 1,000 in 1908, secured from the students as term fees.

The case for the prosecution was that it was the duty of the accused to receive the fees of students and to pay in such monies to the treasurer. In 1912, the accused was transferred to Poona to another post and sometime afterwards it was discovered that some of the students' fees had not been entered. It was alleged during the time he was there he had taken something like Rs. 12,000 but the prosecution had been brought down only to the year 1908, during which year Rs. 1,000 had been embezzled.

Mr. Dinshaw F. Mulla, Advocate of the High Court, Principal of the Government Law School in 1908, said the accused was clerk and librarian, and it was his duty to receive fees from the students, and in paying the monies to the treasurer to give receipts, to keep the accounts and muster rolls, draft letters and supervise the library. It was the accused's duty to strike out from the rolls the names of students who had not paid their fees. The accused went to Poona during the second term of 1912, and up to that time witness had no reason to believe that he was not acting honestly, but after the accused had gone to Poona witness received certain information from the present Principal, and in February, 1913, asked the present clerk to look into the accounts.

S. Nadkarni, the present clerk, produced the books and counterfoils of receipts, and said that in 30 cases the accused had not entered the fees. He and Mr. Godwalla audited the accounts. Mr. Mulla identified the accused's handwriting on the books and counterfoils.

Two 1908 students, Mr. Nilkanth Takhavi, now a professor at Wilson College, and Mahomed Nagerally Chariwalla, now a solicitor of the High Court, were examined. Each had paid fees of Rs. 35 but their names did not appear in the fee books.

The case was adjourned.

RIVAL TAILORS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Domingo Vaz, a tailor, charged Jackeria Cassim, alias Jackeria Babu, also a tailor, with defamation, Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the applicant, and Mr. Kapadia pleader, for the respondent. The parties had come to a settlement, and the notice was discharged.

RAILWAY TRAGEDY.

"WANTED" MAN FOUND DEAD ON THE LINE.

The body of Krishna Devu, a Cabin man employed on the G. I.P. Railway, at Currey Road, was found lying near the rails at Chinchpokli Station on Wednesday night.

An inquest was held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Cononer, and the evidence showed that the deceased having learnt that he was wanted by the police in connection with a theff, and that the police were at his house went away from his cabin saying he was going to see the Cabin Master at Chinchpokli. This body was found on the rails later the same evening. There being nothing to show how his death was caused the enquiry was adjourned, pending a post mortem examination by the House Surgeon.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

CUSTOMS (3) BEAT G.I.P. RY. "A" (0).

The G. I. P. Railway first string were distinctly unfortunate in having their colours lowered by the Customs H. C. in the game on Thursday evening. With the large crowd that gathered to witness the trial of strength between these two teams, the Railwaymen were evidently favourities, a partiality that is to be explained by the excellent display of hockey by the defeated team. On the exchanges, they deserved a victory, or at least a draw, but the Customs' defence from the start showed a determination to keep their charge in tact and played with a tenacity that never abated in vigour from the moment the whistle set the ball rolling till they were called off the field. The Customs changed their defensive ranks by placing Singleton with Vardon at back, and bringing in Bapu to the centre-half position.

Singleton was in great form, and although his exhibition savoured of half-back play, he contributed immensely to keeping the thrustful Railwaymen at bay. It must however, he stated that the G. I. P. team, who had Vithal at back and thus relieved Alcock to take his position at right half, in every department of the game were the equals, if not the superiors, of the victerious eleven, and except for the last ten minutes of the game, when they went to pieces, more than held their own. But a team that attacks continuously and does not score, is more often than not a beaten team, and failing to secure the lead after well-sustained presure the Customs picked up heart and drove home their attack with an energy that sent them out victors by three goals to nil. Ganpat scored first from a corner ten minutes before the close of the game, and a couple of minutes after Navin put his side ahead again. Lynn added the third point a minute before the end of the game, thus securing three goals for his side without a response.

The winners played a hard game from the very beginning never slackening for a moment right through the game. The line showed a better understanding than on the previous occasion, and a greater desire to pass. Clarke was the pick of the line, and although in the first half he did not show to very great advantage, struck form in the second, and his drebbling grift and pace were as commendable, as the inclination he showed not to be selfish was praiseworthy.

Had he had a stronger inside man, who would have picked up his passes the Customs' attack would have been far more effetive. As it was many of his well-timed passes went abegging. Navin showed a distressing propensity to lift his stick over his shoulder which frequently neutralised promising openings, and Ganpat at centre did good work, while never at any time brilliant. Spilling has evidently seen his best days in hockey but none the less did quite good work at times. Of the halves Bapu at centre played well, while Stokes and Fido worked hard throughout but shewed the tendency commented on before to hit hard and Singleton was a tower of strength and was extremely difficult to be beaten while the whole defence strove its hardest, and succeeded, in preventing the Railway forwards from shooting.

For the losers Driver was a hopeless failure at centre; nervous and unsure, to him might be accorded the failure of the G. I. P. attack. Twice in the second period the inside men changed with him, but the weakness was fatal. Hebberd was well marked throughout, but even after being hurt, be shared with Edwards, the inside-left, an equally brilliant share in attack. Ramos made up in the second half by some excellent runs, an exhibition that was none too brilliant in the first, and Sinclair throughout gave a convincing display. As already stated, though the ball was frequently carried into the circle, they seldom had an opening for a clear shot. Of the halves Brown and Powell were in great form, the former in particular playing a great game both in helping the attack and defence, that stamps him as one of the best in his position in the tournament Vithal and Eagle at back are also as fine a pair as seen in the tournament. The former always cool and collected despite the most strenuous pressure, gave a truly great exhibition, while Eagle, a hard-driver, who never once during the game gave "sticks." has a knack of driving across the field with a turn of the wrist, that again and again transferred play from one end of the field to the other. Patterson hadn't over much to do at goal, and the shots that beat him gave him no chance. In concluding the review of the game it should be stated that it was a cruel irony of fate that the Railway team after playing decidedly better hockey had to retire beaten.

The supervision of the game was under Messrs. Ward and Simpson. Generally it was satisfactory, and it was unfortunate that Mr. Ward was covered by a player and could not notice certain infringements, during the closing period which, however, did not materially affect the fortune of the day.

THE PLAY.

The opening stages of the game saw neither team able to secure any advantage till Clarke getting down the wing centred well. Ganpat securing transferred to Navin, who took a flying shot at goal that went wide, Patterson was next prominent for clearing a Customs' attack with a tall kick, that drove the ball half the field. Clarke forced a corner, and Navin spoiled by a "knock-on." Hebberd thrust himself to prominence now, but could not make any headway, and a little later combined with Ramos, also without being effective. Edwards ran the ball into the circle, but could not get an opening, and Sinclair met with the same fate a moment later. Bapu was pulled up for knocking Driver over, but no advantage accrued from the "free." Sinclair capped a run with a centre, which Ramos stopped, but in shooting gave "sticks." A "kick" inside the ring produced a short corner, which was fumbled, and Ganpat getting away carried the ball to the other end. Lynn was now responsible for a tricky dribble but Vithal robbed him, and Sinclair snapping up a pass, sprinted down, but Driver fumbled the squarely centred pass. A little later Hebberd ran the ball into the ring, but could get no opening, and at the end Eagle cleared a dangerous movement by a powerful drive which found the crowd on the second enclosure, but returning the Customs forced a corner, which proved abortive, and Eagle relieved subsequent pressure by another drive. The attack was then transferred to the Customs' end, and Driver again fumbled a good pass from Sinclair. The Customs' quintette now returned to attack, Lynn sent across a centre which went a begging. "Kicks" against Driver foiled a promising attack led by Edwards at the other end, and a little later Hebbard wound up a good run by transferring to Sinclair, who sent to Edwards, Edwards returned to Hebberd, who put Ramos in possession in the ring, "sticks" pulling up the latter. The Railway forwards made a few incisive attacks, but all the same they were met by a sturdy resistance. Just as the whistle sounded for half time Singleton robbed Edwards well in receiving a beautiful centre pass from Sinclair. The teams changed sides with a blank score sheet.

Customs H. C. ..... Nil.
G. I. P. R. "A" ..... Nil.

From the restart Edwards combining with Driver went down well, and getting into the circle, and although fouled badly, scored. The whistle, however, had gone, and a penalty corner. It is, of course, a matter for the referees' judgment, but under the circumstances it was felt that not awarding the Railway men a "penalty bully" was distinctly hard lines, and had this been done it might have put a different complexion on the game. The corner was ineffective owing to "sticks," but the Railway men continued the pressure, and Singleton found relief by forcing to touch. A vigorous movement by the Customs' attack produced a corner, which Navin spoiled by giving "sticks." Hebberd ran down well at the other end and sent a well-judged pass to Ramos, and the latter in centring hit Vardon, and secured a corner. "Sticks" against Driver relieved the pressure and Clarke receiving from the "free" raced down Navin again gave "sticks" in redirecting a beautiful centre. Eagle skied a ball to the other end and Vardon returned at the same height, which Clarke secured and again crowned a good run with a beautiful centre. The Railway men then attacked, and splendid work by the line gave Sinclair. He beat the goalkeeper, who had run out, but Vardon thrusting his stick out stayed the course of the ball, just as it was about to centre the coveted area. At the other end Navin was constantly frustrating the Customs' attack by "sticks," while Ramos was doing good work on the Railway right wing, and from one of his runs the Customs had some exciting moments in their shooting circle. At the other end Lynn hit the goalkeeper's pads, and Spilling stopping a good centre from Clarke was pulled up for "sticks." A short spell of attack by the Railway men and the Customs 'forwards got going. Alcock was pulled up in the ring for obstruction, Lynn, and Clarke sent the ball from the "penalty corner" to Ganpat, who netted the first goal of the match with a low shot, when the game was 50 minutes' old.

Customs H. C. ..... One.
G. I. P. R. "A" ..... Nil.

This unexpected reverse completely upset the Railway team. Elated with their triumph, the Customs came down to the attack again, and ere the game had progressed two minutes, Navin taking a pass in the circle turned it into the net.

Customs H. C. ..... Two.
G. I. P. R. "A" ..... Nil.

Pressing again, Clarke was prominent for a run, but Eagle interposed, conceding a corner, but "sticks" against Navin relieved. Clarke again ran down, but dribbled hard in passing Eagle and could not stay the ball from going over the line. The Railway pressed now for a spell and there were some exciting moments in the Customs' circle, but no opening for a shot. Ramos a little later got in a shot which McQueen kicked clear. A good run, a minute before the close of the game by Spilling gave Lynn a back pass, but a "knock-on" in stopping went unnoticed He took his time, being unmarked and added the last point in the match.

Customs H. C. ..... Three.
G. I. P. R. "A" ..... Nil.

Shortly after the whistle blew for full time.

FINAL SCORE.

Customs H. C. ..... Three.
G. I. P. R. "A" ..... Nil.

The teams were:—
Customs H. C.:—McQueen goal; Sigleton and Vordar backs; Stokes Bapu and Fido, halves; Spilling, Navin, Ganpat, Lynn and Clarke, forwards.
G. I. P. R. "A":—Patterson, goal, Vithal and Eagle, backs; Alcock, Brown and Powell, halves; Ramos, Hebberd, Driver, Edwards and Sinclair, forwards.
Referees:—Messrs. Simpson and Ward.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.
(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United, 3-2.
(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.
(4) Cyclists, B. V. R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.
(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.
(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.
(7) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.
(8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano, 3-0.
(9) Customs A. C. beat G. I. P. R. "B" 5-0.
(10) G. I. P. R. "A" beat Crusaders, 12-1.
(11) Jhansi Institute beat Bombay Gymkahana, 1-0.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Parsi Cyclists, 6-0.
(2) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Parsi Hockey Association, 4-0.
(3) Lusitanians beat Y.M.C.A. 5-0.
(4) Customs beat G. I. P. R., (A), 3-0.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Cyclists B. V. R. play Sherwood Foresters.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Several interesting games were played yesterday, the closest of them being in the Doubles when Reynolds and Nicholson were unable to give Critchley and Coombs 15 in each game. They won the first set, after losing only the second and fourth game, but in the next two they lost. They won the first three and the sixth, but eventually went down, Critchley and Coombbs winning the last four. The decider went all in favour of the latter, who won comfortably.

Simms and May beat Neeper and Johnson in two sets, but the second was very close. The latter, in this won the first two, but then Simms and May won four in succession, and eventually ran out.

In "A" Class of the Singles, Killy beat Harrington in spite of the substantial handicap he had to give. In "B" Class Hoare has been lucky enough to get another W. O.

Results:—

C. H. Critchley and E. E. Coombs, sec., beat J. R. Reynolds and M. F. Nicholson, minus 15, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

J. Muller and H. E. Brandenburg, plus 4/6, W. O. from W. J. McCaulis and A. S. Rollo.

H. L. Simms and B. May plus 2/6 beat H. P. Neeper and G. A. Johnson, plus 16; 6-3, 6-5.

"A" Class Singles.

H. W. Kilby, Scr., beat D. Harrington, plus 30; 6-0, 6-3.

"B" Class Singles.

Hoare W. O.

On Saturday there will two games in the Doubles:—

Roger and London v. Milne and Stoneham.

Bartlett and Hutchson v. Cook and Wilson.

"B" Class Singles:—

Quinn v. Briggs.

AQUATIC SPORTS AT POONA.

ANOTHER ENJOYABLE AFTERNOON AT ROSHERVILLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 16.

Poona and Kirkee Society are once more indebted to Maj. Collins R.A.M.C., for having promoted another exceedingly pleasant afternoon at Rosherville to-day. The pleasure of sitting out on the sylvan lawn and watching some really delightful aquatic sports was intensified by listening to the music played by the 105th. Maharatta's band and accepting each other's hospitality.

Four events were down for discussion, but as a matter of fact the Affinity Apple Hunting and Suffragette Stakes being rowed in heats stretched the programme till long after sunset.

Back paddling proved a somewhat soft thing for Captain Powell who won easily from the other three competitors.

Then followed the "Affinity" which attracted an encouraging number of entries, Capt. D. H. Powell and Mrs. Powell won the final, having beaten some crack marines in the three attempts.

The most interesting and original event was the Suffragette Stakes. The pretty suffragettes were in this instance blindfolded and being armed with a formidable weapon sought nothing more important for destruction than a chatty placed on floating barrels. Some of the chatties declined to be smashed, although severely slogged. Captain and Mrs. Law won the final heat by a narrow margin, and Capt. Campbell of the Camerons who officiated in the dual capacity of judge and starter had a pat on the back for his unquestionable decision.

At the end of the programme Mrs. McEwen, wife of the Colonel commanding the Cameron Highlanders very kindly distributed the prizes.

RESULTS.

Back Paddling Race, 50 yards, in whiffs, the boat proceeding stern foremost:—Howell (1). Hussy Macpherson (2), Buchanan (3), Fitzmaurice (4).

Only four competed for the Affinity Apple Hunting, a crew of 1 lady and 1 gentleman in Canadian canoes, the lady had to pick an apple out of the water with a fork. 1st Heat:—Marshall and Mrs. Cinnamond (1), Newman and Mrs. Newman (2), Macpherson and Miss Bragham, (0), Ferrier and Mrs. Patch (0).

2nd Heat:—D. H. Powell and Mrs. Powell (1), Maude and Miss Maude (2), Howell and Mrs. Collins (0), Law and Mrs. Law (0), Young and Mrs. Malony (0).

Final:—Marshall and Mrs. Cinnamond (1), Mawe and Mrs. Mawe (2), Powell and Mrs. Powell (0), Newman and Mrs. Newman (0).

Suffragette Stakes. A crew of one lady and one gentlman in Canadian canoes, the lady was blindfolded and armed with a stick with which she was to break a chatty.

1st Heat:—Law and Mrs. Law (1), Jerrard and Mrs. Cinnamon (2), Ferrier and Mrs. Somerset (0), Macpherson and Miss Brougham (0).

2nd Heat:—Shaw and Mrs. Patch (1), Powell and Mrs. Powell (2), Howell and Mrs. Collins (0), Hislop and Mrs. Moloney (0).

Final Heat:—Law and Mrs. Law (1), Shaw and Mrs. Patch (2), Jerrard and Mrs. Cinnamond (0), Powell and Mrs. Powell (0).

Pillow Fighting:—Miles beat Stevenson.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

INDIAN TEAMS ADMITTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

The Calcutta Football League at their annual meeting yesterday, agreed by nine votes to three to admit Indian teams to the competition.

Later three applications for entry into the competition from Indian teams were considered. Of these the Mohun Bagan Athletic Club, was elected unmainously, while the Aryans received six votes to the two given to the Sovabazar Club.

NOTICES.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MACTAVISH—March 26th, at Nowgong, Central India, the wife of Captain A. Mactavish, 3rd Brahmans, of a son.

PEIRCE—On April 14th, at Sylverton, Colaba, Bombay, the wife of E. A. E. Peirce a son. English papers (Brighton) please copy.

TREVOR—March 25th, at Marlborough House, Lahore, the wife of C. G. Trevor, Esq., Indian Forest Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BAILDON—March 27th, at the Presidency Hospital, Calcutta, Samuel R. Baildon of London.

IN MEMORIAM.

MORTIMORE—In fordest memory of Harriette ("Pat") the beloved wife of Henry Lockyer Mortimore, who died in Bombay, April 17th, 1912.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 17, 1914.

ON THE EVE OF WAR.

The attention of the world is at the moment vividly centred upon Mexico. But whether action comes at once or is delayed, in the end war seems inevitable unless the United States is forced to admit that it no longer claims the right, or regards it as an obligation, to regulate the affairs of foreign States in the interests of morality. There is evidence, however, that President Wilson is growing conscious of the questionable character of his policy towards Mexico. The official statement just issued by his Government enumerating some "offences against the rights and dignities of the United States," is doubtless correct so far as it goes, but it will hardly convince Europe of the necessity for armed intervention, or of the disinterestedness of the United States. Meanwhile the yellow journals of the States have succeeded in creating an atmosphere similar to that which was spread before the war with Spain. Mexico is a barbarism, a Macedonia at the doors of the United States, and a new crusade is being preached which threatens to plunge the two countries into a useless, but bloody and protracted war. Of course, the motives of the yellow press are intelligible enough. In a previous article we mentioned the fact that a number of American capitalists have purchased vast lands in Mexico, where the soil is identical with that on the American side of the boundary,—namely, immense waterless plateaux, rich mines, and dense forests. But on the Mexican side of the frontier the land is cheap, whereas on the American side it is dear. Thousands of square miles of Mexican land have thus passed into American hands, and doubtless the new owners would gladly enhance its value by the simple operation of shifting the American frontier to the south. Again, of late years, every stone has been turned by the Americans for the purpose of obtaining a firm economic hold of Mexico. With that view a so-called "reciprocity" treaty with Mexico, was proposed some time ago, whereby Mexican raw materials would be admitted into the United States in return for the admission of American manufactured wares into Mexico. So far, it should be noted, American goods have not succeeded in displacing British, German and French manufactures, in spite of the juxtaposition of the two countries. But the Mexican Government turned a deaf ear to the American proposal and has all along adhered to the principle of giving equal opportunities to all foreign countries in the shape of the most-favoured-nation treatment, with no privileges to any neighbour. Another American "grievance" is constituted by Magdalen Bay, which, situated in Mexico, can accommodate a large naval squadron, is easy of access, and is, therefore, most desirable as a naval base for the United States. For a time permission was given by Mexico to the Washington Government to use the Bay as a coaling station, but the Mexican Government laid down the condition that no depots should be built or used on land, but only in pontoons in the Bay. When the term expired the Americans appealed to have the restriction removed and also to be allowed to make arrangements for repairing ships, but the request met with an uncompromising refusal. The railway policy of Mexico, too, though perfectly natural and patriotic, has given American financiers much offence inasmuch as, it may be recalled, General Diaz's Government bought back, at an enormous cost, over 12,000 kilometres of railways, retaining half the shares for the State and selling half to a Mexican company. Similarly, the power of the Standard Oil Company in the petroleum markets of Mexico was broken by giving facilities to a British company. The Americans would be more than human if they did not resent some of these manifestations of Mexican policy, but, if such resentment is at last to be translated into war, they will look in vain for any sympathy from Europe in the hazardous adventure upon which, if we may rely on the latest telegrams, they are about to embark.

Meanwhile, what of Huerta? He has lost no time in declaring his intention to maintain, at all cost, "the honour and sovereignty" of his country. It is impossible to doubt his faith or heroism, and he is by no means so helpless as he might seem. For the United States may find that their protege Carranza will promptly join forces with his rival, the President, once the hated foreigners, bent on hostilities, set foot on Mexican soil. In all likelihood they will be openly defied by Carranza as they have been by Huerta. According to competent observers, such as Dr. Dillon for instance, Huerta is a man capable of accomplishing great things, and the fact that he himself enters and utters this conviction may be taken as a pledge of his determination and resources. Another imporantant factor is the national character, and, according to Dr. Dillon, "a Mexican, if you give him a wiry steed, a rifle, and ammunition, is happier than any king, more enterprising than any hero. He fears nothing."

THE COTTON FIRES MYSTERY.

The fact that mysterious cotton fires continue to occur at the Colaba Green with most alarming persistency, in spite of the elaborately devised patrol of watchers, which mounts guard over the vicinity night and day is beginning to create an uncomfortable impression amongst the mercantile community of Bombay. Since it is being generally recognised, though not openly avowed, that the time is not far distant, when a definite pronouncement may be expected from the underwriters, that, in view of the extraordinary circumstances associated with this inexplicable visitation, it is incumbent on them to refuse the risk entirely until the cause or agency which controls the origin of the fires has been disclosed. And it is also within the bounds of possibility that an attempt may be made to determine existing policies, declaring them null and void. There is no solid reason for the latter suggestion, however, and it is presumably only thrown out as a dark possibility by people who delight in making the worst of any unpleasant situation. So far as one can judge it would appear that concerted action on the part of the insurance companies on the lines mentioned is about the only remedy left to be experimented with, and drastic as the procedure would be, desperate diseases sometimes have to be desperately treated.

It is satisfactory that the Government of Bombay have appointed a Committee to enquire into the mystery of these conflagrations. But it cannot be expected that great concerns with huge interests at stake will await the pronouncement of this body before taking measures to protect themselves. The personnel of the Committee of investigation will no doubt be eminently satisfactory when it is constituted, but it is difficult to realise what the members are going to elucidate collectively, if individually so little has hitherto been evolved to offer anything like a satisfactory reason or clue to account for the conflagrations. It may be that the Committee, even at this belated hour, will eschew all further theorising, and grapple the question by a rough ond ready practical procedure, and if this is done, it may be assumed, that the element of mystery which has so long been associated with the occurrences will soon be laid bare. All sentiment will have to be waived, and the owners of the various jethas situated on the Green must submit the cotton at present stacked there for the examination of the Committee, the fire insurance companies, also submitting at the same time a report in detail with regard to the price, per candy, they would have to pay in the event of the staple being destroyed. Most of the theories which have been put forward both publicly and privately are too extravagantly absurd to be seriously discussed and if any useful purpose is to be served by the enquiry which has been instituted by Government, it will have to be conducted through channels from which the C. I. D. and watchers are precluded from having access. The gravity of the situation at once becomes apparent, when steamers are found refusing to carry cotton, owing to the risk of fire breaking out on board, and unless something is soon done to put an end to the intolerable suspense and anxiety which is occasioned by almost daily outbreaks, it is certain the underwriters will be compelled to adopt the protective measures we have mentioned,—a step which would paralyse the cotton trade of Bombay, and be productive of a commercial crisis the effects of which would be remembered for many a long day.

Notes of the Day.

The American Armada.

Of the United States Battleships which have sailed for Mexico, the Arkansas is perhaps the most powerful, having a displacement of over 27,000 tons and her main armament consisting of twelve 12-in. guns. She is of the Dreadnought type and was launched in 1911. The Michigan has a displacement of 16,000 tons and her main armament consists of eight 12-in. guns. The Pittsburg and the Maryland, which start immediately are armoured cruisers, while the Cleveland is a protected cruiser. The first has a displacement of over 13,000 tons, and her armament includes four 8-in. guns; the second has the same displacement, her main armament being fourteen 6-in. guns; and the Cleveland is equipped with ten 5-in. guns. The torpedo flotilla of the Pacific Fleet, which is ordered to hold itself in readiness, is said to be of great efficiency. The U. S. Pacific Fleet, it may be mentioned, is commanded by Rear-Admiral W. C. Cowles. Reuter is in error in stating that the Fleet sent to Tampico will include eleven Dreadnoughts. The United States have not yet got eleven Dreadnoughts completed and probably not more than seven or eight will be among the vessels sent to Tampico, if as many.

The Albanian Outlook.

The telegram from Durazzo that military preparations are going on hurriedly and that the Prince of Wied will, "if necessary, march southward at the head of his troops and take forcible possession of the territory assigned to Albania by the Powers" can hardly be beaten for *naivete*. These be brave words, but there is a wide and very perilous gulf between the words and their translation into accomplished facts. The Epirotes have already become, mainly through the indecision and dilatoriness of the Powers, a force to be reckoned with seriously. They are, moreover, being openly and actively assisted by Greek officers, Greek soldiers and Greek irregulars. From this it is apparent that the prospect of peace is somewhat remote, and the artificiality of the new frontier is likely to impose upon Albania a constant outlay upon military or at least punitive operations. In the meantime it is clear the Prince is taking his new responsibilities earnestly. He has already formed a sort of civil administration out of the recent chaos. It may be mentioned here that the Prince is officially styled "Madheri," which is the equivalent of "Majesty," and "Mpret," which means Prince. According to a well-informed journal,

A diplomatist who had a great hand in the creation of the Albanian State has said that the idea was that the new ruler should remain a Prince until it was certain that he would not be compelled by force of circumstances to abdicate. He might become "His Majesty the King" when he was securely in the saddle, but not before, as, apparently, some of the more Conservative Courts of Europe object to the possibility of seeing another ex-King wandering about Europe.

Why Shoot the Horses?

Oklahoma, where in order to enforce an anti-gambling order, the militia have appeared on the racecourse and fired a volley over the heads of running horses, has always been an interesting, if hardly attractive, country. It was for years, perhaps, the wildest and most lawless portion of the "wild and wooly west" of America, and the "bad men" from Texas, Kansas and other Western States were wont until comparatively recent times, to make it a retreat when they had made more civilised parts of the country too hot to hold them. A part of it was the original No Man's Land, beloved of the readers of the Penny Dreadfuls, to which Dick Deadeye, Deadwood Dick, and other thrilling personages repaired when hard pressed by the Sheriff and his posse, and there had hair-raising adventures with the Cherokee Indians. The "bad men," who had quite taken possession of Oklahoma, were finally ejected in 1879, and ten years later there was one of those "rushes" to stake out property which make such a fascinating chapter of the history of Western America. No one was allowed to enter the borders of the country till noon, but by twilight the population was quite 50,000, claims were selected, town sites staked out, and before nightfall many portable houses had been erected. It would be interesting to know, how far the Adjutant-General is legally protected in his threat to shoot the horses next time. And why the horses? They are helpless. If it is necessary and desirable, in the interests of morality to shoot anyone, why not shoot the stewards?

Plague Among Parsees.

A statement has just been issued by the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties giving an account of the operations of the community against plague during last year. These operations were conducted by means of the establishment of a special Parsee hospital during the months of the recrudescence of the epidemic, and of a special Parsee ward in connection with the Mahratha Hospital during the other months; the establishment of a health camp; and by affording monetary assistance to poor families. There were 42 deaths from plague during the year, representing 3.3 per cent. of the total mortality among the community. Of these 42, nineteen were males (two being male children under twelve years of age and seventeen adults), and 23 females (seven being female children under twelve years of age and sixteen adults). The plague hospital was under the charge of Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, whose self-sacrificing work for his community is much appreciated.

Government Pensions.

The costliness of the Indian administration has often formed the subject of criticisms in the Press, but few people have devoted much attention to the annual drain on India in the shape of pensions to retired officials. The I.C.S. man, when he retires after a service of twenty-five years, is entitled to £1,000 a year; if he retires from the Bench of a High Court, he gets an additional £200. In the matter of these post-service emoluments, the I.M.S. man comes next, with a pension of £300 a year after seventeen years' service, £700 after thirty years, an additional pension of £125 after three years' service as Colonel, £250 after five years' service as Colonel, and £350 after three years as Surgeon-General. I.M.S. officers are also eligible, under certain conditions, for good service pensions at the rate of £100 a year; these however, are not tenable with the additional pensions mentioned above. Third come the P.W.D., the Forests and the Telegraphs, in which services the maximum pension is £700 a year. The rest of the higher services, which are practically European in *personnel*, generally provide for a maximum pension of Rs. 300 a month after a service of thirty years, with slight increases in some departments. These differences are not always intelligible, and certainly call for a revision of the entire pension rules of the Indian Government.

Malaria in Bengal.

A highly interesting paper on "Malaria in Lower Bengal: Its Origin and Remedy" was read the other day by Dr. C. A. Bentley before the medical section of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta. Dr. Bentley advocates the extension of irrigation in rural areas as an effective measure of anti-malarial sanitation. He pointed out that in Egypt, for instance, irrigation is the main reason why malaria is unknown. Again, in Tuscan times the Vale of Tuscany was subject to periodical epidemics of malaria, but when irrigation was introduced in the middle of the sixteenth century, the fight with malaria became serious, and to-day, when the country has a splendid irrigation system, malaria is practically non-existent. Dr. Bentley urged upon the Government to plan an independent scheme for Bengal which would bring back the floods to the land and provide for the banking up of rivers, the formation of weirs, and the gradual spreading of the waters on to land by means of sluice gates, the extent of the flood to be measured by gauges.

Indians in Canada.

The problem of Indian immigration into Canada, though not so thorny—at present, at least—as the one in South Africa, is by no means one in which a *laissez faire* policy can be allowed to prevail for any length of time. A day is bound to come in the near future, when both the Indians and the Canadians will have to face it in a business-like spirit. We are glad to note that in the "Westminster Hall Magazine," published at Vancouver, Professor Mackey puts forward a sensible suggestion, which, we hope, will merit careful consideration. He suggests that a voluntary restriction be placed against further immigration of Indians, as it has been made against the Japanese. Statutory restriction, as he truly observes, is annoying and humiliating, but a scheme of voluntary restriction agreed to by the Canadian and Indian Governments would be eminently satisfactory. He admits that Indians as British subjects are entitled to get better terms than the Japanese, but he points out that the Indians arrived in Canada at a time when it had already a multifarious population and since the arrival of the Hindus the Canadians "have never been able to feel their (Hindus') connection with the Empire meant anything to us." But he strongly objects to the present restraints. "Those who are now here," writes he, "ought to be treated even a little better than other Oriental races and permitted to have all the ennobling influences which family life can bring to enable them to make the greatest possible contribution to our citizenship, and when the restriction against Oriental peoples can with safety be relaxed they should be given whatever preference it is possible to give in view of all the circumstances." Everyone will recognise the excellent spirit in which this suggestion has been made and it is to be hoped that both the Canadian and Indian Governments will give it the consideration it deserves.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Senior Assistant Surgeon Sorabji Fardunji Gandhi, L.M. and S. (Bombay), of the Bombay establishment, to be an Honorary Assistant Surgeon on His Excellency's personal staff with effect from the 25th December 1913, vice Senior Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Behramji Hormusji Nanavati, F.R.C.S., retired.

Assistant Surgeon A. BaldwinD'Sousa, I.S.M.D., is appointed to officiate as Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay until further orders, in addition to his own duties, vice captain H. A. Lafond, I.S.M.D., from the forenoon of the 9th April 1914.

The Bombay Staff of the B. B. and C. I. Railway propose to present an Address to Major A. D. G. Shelley, the Agent of the Railway, on the eve of his retirement from the service, this evening at 5-30 p.m., in the shamiana erected in the grounds of the Administrative Offices, Church Gate.

MEXICAN CRISIS.

PRACTICALLY AT AN END.

HUERTA WILL FIRE A SALUTE.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

SEIZURE OF PORTS THREATENED.

NO FURTHER TEMPORISING.

The despatch of an immense naval force indicates that President Wilson is determined to take action unless General Huerta complies with American demands.

Meanwhile General Huerta has sent a note to the United States explaining the position of Mexico as a free nation, whose honour and sovereignty he says he will uphold at any cost.

President Wilson explained to the Senators and Congressmen that unless President Huerta complies with the American demands Tampico and Ver Cruz would be forcibly occupied. He also pointed out that Mexico had apparently signed out the United States as the object of its contempt and ill-will.

Later telegrams refer to the despatch of battleships and a torpedo flotilla to Mexican waters.

When President Huerta argued that the episode of the arrest of the orderly was a subject for arbitration at the Hague, President Wilson emphatically replied that the time for evasion and delay had passed and he would temporise no longer.

The English papers speculate as to the possibility of complications with other Powers.

A late telegram states it is officially announced at Washington, that General Huerta has practically promised to accede to the American demands.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

It is officially announced here that General Huerta has practically promised to fire the salute demanded by the United States.

THE TAMPICO INCIDENT.

LONDON, April 16.

General Huerta continues to treat the situation lightly. He telegraphed yesterday that the Tampico incident was of no special importance. Mexico had quarrels with nobody, least of all with the great American nation.

General Huerta has submitted the American demand to the Senate. The decision is so far not known.

PRESIDENT WILSON EXPLAINS THE SITUATION.

OFFENCES AGAINST U. S. RIGHTS AND DIGNITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 15

President Wilson to-day summoned a number of Senators and Congressmen and explained the situation to them. He said that, if President Huerta does not comply with the American demands, the first step will be the seizure of Tampico and Vera Cruz. The Government have issued an official statement enumerating, not only the arrest of the marines but also the arrest of the orderly at Tampico who was going for the mails, the interception of the United States official despatches and the repeated offences against the rights and dignities of the United States.

"U. S. SINGLED OUT FOR MEXICAN ILL-WILL AND CONTEMPT."

The United States was apparently singled out for the manifestations of Mexican ill-will and contempt, and the Government hoped that Mexico would see the propriety of giving a satisfactory evidence of its desire to repudiate and correct this conduct.

BATTLESHIPS AND TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

PROCEEDING FULL SPEED.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The cruisers Pittsburgh, Maryland and Cleveland, and the transport, Buffalo have been ordered to prepare for immediate departure.

The Navy Department says that a demonstration on the Pacific Coast has been ordered. The torpedo flotilla of the Pacific Fleet now at San Pedro (California), has been ordered to be in readiness.

LATER.

The cruiser Chattanoga is expected to proceed to Mazatlan in a fortnight. The cruiser Cleveland has been ordered there immediately.

NORFOLK, (Virginia), April 15.

The battleships Arkansas, Vermont, New Hampshire and New Jersey and the despatch boat Yankton saided this morning full speed for Tampico.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

The battleship, Michigan has sailed for Mexico.

BRITISH ENVOY RETURNS TO MEXICO.

LONDON, April 15.

Sir Lionel Carden will return temporarily to Mexico.

INFORMATION TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Mr. Bryan has announced that the reasons for the despatch of the American Navy to Mexican waters have been cabled to all the American Embassies and Legations for the information of the foreign Governments.

QUESTIONS OF ARREST AND ARBITRATION.

"U. S. WILL TEMPORISE NO LONGER."

WASHINGTON, April 16.

It is stated that when Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, informed President Huerta of the proposed naval demonstration, General Huerta argued that the episode of the arrest of the orderly was a subject for arbitration at The Hague.

President Wilson emphatically replied through Mr. O'Shaughnessy that the time for delay and evasion had passed and that the United States would temporise no longer.

ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

Some anti-American demonstrations are reported to have occurred at Vera Cruz and other places.

ENGLISH PRESS ON ARMED INTERVENTION FOR PEACE.

The English papers dwell upon the gravity of the Mexican situation and speculate as to the nature of the American action and the possibility of complications with other Powers. While the idea of advance against Mexico City is scouted, the papers are of opinion that it will need all President Wilson's firmness and patience to avoid attempting to impose peace upon Mexico by an armed intervention.

SECRECY OF TORPEDO CONSTRUCTION.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The Federal Court has made a permanent injunction prohibiting the Bliss Company from revealing to foreign Powers the construcion of the torpedo used in the United States Navy.

AMERICA'S MESSAGE OF PEACE

PEACE MONUMENTS IN CAPITALS OF ALL NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

The Committee of the Centenary of Peace has tentatively approved the construction of memorials at the aggregate cost of a million dollars, including 45,000 dollars for a statue of Lincoln in London, and 75,000 dollars for a statute of Queen Victoria in Washington. Sulgrave Manor will be known as Washington Manor and the institute will be established there. Peace monuments, typifying America's message of peace to the world, will be erected in the capitals of all nations.

TO STOP GAMBLING.

AMAZING MEASURES IN WESTERN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TULSAS, (Oklahoma) April 15.

Acting under orders from the Governor of the State to prevent gambling on the racecourse the Militia yesterday fired a volley over the heads of horses coming down the straight, thus breaking up the race. The Adjutant-General says that if another race is run the soldiers will shoot down the horses.

THE RETREATING FEDERALS.

VILLA HOPES TO LAND CRUSHING BLOW.

General Villa reports, that the Federals retreating from San Pedro have been caught between two rebel forces and that he, heading his own army, hopes to land a crushing blow.

MAHSUD MURDERS.

GOVERNMENT'S TRIBUTE TO THE MURDERED OFFICERS.

TOUCHING REFERENCE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Roberts, replying to a question regarding the murders by the Mahsuds, read a telegram from the Government of India announcing the death of and paying a tribute to Major Dodd and emphasizing the courage of Lieutenant Hickie, and the officers and men of the constabulary.

Mr. Roberts said Lord Crewe associated himself fully with the Government of India's language and wished to express profound sympathy with the relatives of the victims.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.

The Government of India telegrams about the recent outrage at Tonk which have been read in the House of Commons were two in number. The first reporting the incident stated that the greatest courage had been evinced by the late Lieutenant Hickle and the constabulary who surrounded the murderer. The second referring to the subsequent death from the wound of Major Dodd said the Frontier Service had lost a capable, experienced and gallant officer.

THE BUDGET.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S VOICE NOT YET STRONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith announced that Mr. Lloyd George's voice was not yet very strong but that the Budget would be taken the week after next.

MR. ASQUITH DENIES ELECTION RUMOURS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons today said there was no truth in the rumours of elections in July.

AUSTRALIA AND HOME RULE QUESTION.

NOTICES OF MOTION IN FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, April 16.

Notices have been given in both the Houses of the Federal Parliament of a motion in favour of Home Rule for Ireland.

ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 16.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the safety of the King and the Queen on the occasion of their visit. The whole railway from Calais to Paris will be guarded by police and soldiers at intervals of quarter-mile and soldiers will be stationed at all the bridges and crossings.

SIR E. GREY RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY KING.

LATER.

Sir Edward Grey was received in audience by King George to-day in connection with Their Majesties forthcoming visit to France. Already an army of decorators and electricians is transforming the streets of Paris.

DR. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

A VISIT TO THE KAISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

Dr. Von. Bethmann-Hollweg is at Corfu on a visit to the Kaiser.

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-VACCINATION CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

The International anti-Vaccination Congress has opened at Rome.

END OF YORKSHIRE MINERS' STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

The Yorkshire miners have balloted by 27,259 to 11,393 in favour of returning to work.

OPENING OF PANAMA CANAL.

A PROFESSOR'S PREDICTION.

EXCHANGE OF PESTILENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BOSTON, April 16.

Professor Richard Strong, of Harvard, predicts that the west coast of South America will send yellow fever to India and receive in exchange Asiatic cholera as a consequence of the opening of the Panama Canal.

NAVAL DEFENCE OF EMPIRE.

NEW ZEALAND DISSATISFIED WITH PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, April 16.

Mr. Allen, Minister of Defence, speaking at Miltan, said that New Zealand was faced by this problem. Should it continue to pay the Motherland a certain sum yearly and have no voice in the expenditure of the money, and no representation in the questions of peace or war? No people could tolerate such conditions of affairs. The Dominion's private wealth was estimated at £258, 000,000, public wealth at £78,000,000, and imports and exports at £58,000,000,. It was unreasonable to expect this to be protected by the alliance with Japan. Instead of subsidising the Admiralty the money should be utilised in training the New Zealanders so that in time they would be able to serve not only New Zealand but also the Motherland.

ASIATICS ON BRITISH SHIPS.

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THEIR EMPLOYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

The National Transport Workers' Federation has opened at Hull a campaign against the employment of Asiatics on British ships. Mr. Havelock-Wilson said Mr. Burns had promised the deputation to enforce the language test more rigorously.

Mr. Wilson added that if the grievances were not redressed they would settle the question for themselves.

ACQUISITION OF NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY.

POURPARLERS IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.

The pourparlers in progress in Paris, with a view to the acquisition of the National Bank of Turkey by a group of Parisian banks, supporting the Banque de Salonique, have reached a stage which promises an early conclusion.

SENTENCED EGYPTIAN OFFICER.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST AZIZ ALI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

An official communique enumerating the charges against Aziz Ali, included that of causing loss of life among the troops by provoking a mutiny of the Senussi and personally appropriating public funds.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The latest betting on the Derby is:—

5 to 2 against The Tetrarch.

7 to 1 against Kennymore.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE IN MOZAMBIQUE.

MANY NATIVES PERISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, April 15.

A cyclone has destroyed Port Amelie, Mozambique. Many natives but no Europeans perished. The Europeans are transferring to Ibo.

EAST AFRICAN LOANS BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

The East Africa Bill has passed through the Committee stage.

LAUNCHING OF A RUSSIAN DREADNOUGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.

The second Dreadnought, Imperator Alexander III. was launched yesterday.

GOVERNMENT PRESS FIRE.

NARROW ESCAPE OF EMPLOYEES.

ONE MAN SEVERELY INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 16.

A fire broke out in the Government Press buildings to-day at about 10 a.m. It appears that it originated in the linotype department where two machines have been installed, which have their two small petrol tanks on the wall. When these were filled a small quantity of petrol is said to have been spilled on the floor.

The blow-pipe lamp of one of the linotypes is said to have set this alight and the flames were blown on to a drum of petrol near the door. There was at once a huge blaze and the men employed on the machines rushed out of the door.

The other men who were in the room were hemmed in by the flames and tried to effect their escape by breaking through the barred windows.

Mr. F. Gilbert, Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Green, Assistant Superintendent, and Mr. May, an employee of the linotype company who is instructing the men in the use of the machines, hearing of the fire rushed to the scene and breaking through a closed door saved the men.

In the meanwhile the press fire engine was brought into action and the fire was got under just as the Public Works Department fire engine came on the scene.

The men working in the room all received burns and one of them a man named S. Dhansawmy is not expected to recover.

RUSSIA'S PRESTIGE WITH MUSSULMANS.

£12,000 SUBSIDY TO BUSHIRE STEAMER SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.

Russia has decided to grant a subsidy not exceeding £12,000 sterling to a line of fast steamers between Odessa and Bushire, stopping at intermediate ports.

The "Noveye Vremya" comments on the political importance of the undertaking as upholding Russia's prestige in the Mussulman world.

EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHT FROM ST. PETERSBURG TO PEKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 16.

The Ligue Nationale Aerienne has arranged with the Russian Aero Club for a flight from St. Petersburg to Peking. The experiment will probably take place in June.

JAPAN AND BOLIVIA.

COMMERCIAL TREATY SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LA PAZ, April 15.

The Commercial Treaty between Japan and Bolivia has been signed.

COUNT OKUMA FORMS CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, April 15.

Count Okuma, the popular and independent statesman, has formed a Cabinet.

"TRUE ERA OF CONSTITUTIONALISM HAS BEGUN."

TOKIO, April 16.

Count Okuma, the new Premier, inviting the co-operation of the patriotic press, says that the true era of constitutionalism has begun and promises to remove the evils of bureaucracy.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

A cable to the acting Consul-General of Japan at Calcutta states: The following is the personnel of the new cabinet of Japan.

Count Okuma—Prime Minister and Minister for Home affairs.

Baron Kato—Minister for Foreign affairs.

Mr. R. Reijiro Wakatsuki, Minister for Finance.

Lieut.-General Ichinosuke Oka—Minister for war.

Vice-Admiral Rokuro Yashiro—Minister for the Nava.

Mr. Yukio Ozaki—Minister for Justice.

Mr. Kitokuro Ikki—Minister for Education.

Viscount Oura—Minister for Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr. Jibin Takets: Minister for Communications.

RIDING ACCIDENT AT SIMLA.

LADY DU BOULAY THROWN FROM HER HORSE.

ROLLS DOWN KHUD.

PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 16.

Lady du Boulay was cantering up towards Snowdon this evening about 6 o'clock when her horse shied and jumped over the railing opposite the Salvation Army headquarters.

He fouled the railing which gave way. The horse fell on its side and Lady du Boulay was thrown down the khud and rolled some feet.

She was picked up and it was found that her ankle was badly injured. Lady du Boulay was at once carried up and sent to Viceregal Lodge in a rickshaw.

The most remarkable phase in the accident is the fortitude with which she endured the pain.

Lady du Boulay has been placed under the treatment of Col. James, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Major Blackham, R.A.M.C., and Dr. Clark, who are now attending on her.

An enquiry at 9 p.m. shows she is progressing favourably.

WHITE WOLF'S BRIGANDS SURROUNDED.

SITUATION GREATLY IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, April 16.

Fifty thousand troops are hemming in White Wolf's brigands.

At Kienchow, in Shensi, which had been looted with great slaughter, the troops resolutely attacked the brigands and killed hundreds of them. The remainder are now endeavouring to retreat.

The situation has already greatly improved. Some towns have escaped looting by opening their gates to the brigands and paying heavy ransoms. Those which resisted were subjected to appalling cruelty. Many mission doctors are attending the wounded.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN TOKIO.

BISHOP CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

A letter from the Bishop of South Tokio to "The Times" strongly condemns the action of the Chinese Government in stopping supplies to or recalling a large number of Chinese students in Tokio for political reasons.

He says that such policy converts quite reasonable and well-affected students into anti-Government revolutionaries.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS AND MONEY LENDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The publication of the above correspondence, by a "Government Servant" in your issue of the 7th instant deserves the grateful thanks of those Government servants whose pay has not been revised for nearly half a dozen decades or so. I would be treading on the same ground were I to portray the woeful state of those Government servants, who to keep up a respectable appearance have actually to starve themselves and their families, what little pittance they get for their services being barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. In some cases clerks are so heavily involved in debt that half their emoluments go to enrich the coffers of usurious money-lenders month after month. This state of affairs not only exists in Bombay but in other cities as well where the cost of living has equally risen. The revision of salaries is therefore an imperative necessity and the only solution of the problem. There are several Departments(I mean the executive), the scales of pay of which were fixed some sixty years ago, and while the salaries of clerks in some administrative offices have been revised more than once during this period, the scales of pay of clerks in executive offices such as the Post, Police, S. T., Ornance, Military. Works, Revenue etc., have remained unchanged. I learn that the report of the "Prices Enquiry Committee" was submitted to Government in December last, but what has transpired further is yet a mystery. I think all our cries will prove a voice in the wilderness, unless the clerks could devise means to approach Government through the medium of an association, the formation of which is also a very strong necessity. Like the Telegraphists, Government could be approached through such an association, and our grievances represented, and remedied.

Yours etc.,

N. G. O.

Poona, April 14.

THE HON. MR. F. CHINOY.

CELEBRATION OF APPOINTMENT AS SHERIFF.

SUCCESSFUL DINNER AT THE TAJ.

The great dining room of the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel wore quite a gala appearance last night on the occasion of the banquet given by his friends to the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy in honour of his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay. In honour of the occasion the drive and garden in front of the hotel was illuminated.

Sir Dinshaw Petit presided over an attendance of about one hundred, which included representatives of every community in Bombay. The dinner was of the excellent order that one has been accustomed to expect at the Taj under the able managership of Mr. Stengler, and was admirably served under his personal direction.

Amongst those present were:—Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Shapurji Broacha, Sir Temulji Nariman, Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Orr, the Hon. Mr. McBain, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Mr. Milne, Mr. M. M. Goculdas, Mr. Purshotamdas Shakardas, Mr. L. Volkart, Mr. N. Kemp, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. A. M. Tod, Mr. Jehangir D. Framjee, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Abubaker Begmahomed, Mr. [illegible]imbhoy J. Peerbhoy, Mr. H. G. Weber, Mr. Inglis, Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. C. W. Turner, Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia, Mr. Saleebhoy Barodawala, Mr. Chunilal Mehta, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr. Patel, Khan Bahadur (of Quetta), Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomedkhan, Mr. R. D. Tata, Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Mr. N. H. Moos, Dr. Shivdas, Mr. A. M. Jeewanjee, Mr. A. P. Mody, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Mr. G. Khairaz, etc., etc.

THE GUEST OF THE EVENING.

At the conclusion of the dinner, the toast of the King-Emperor having been honoured, the Chairman rose to give the health of the guest of the evening. He said, they all knew Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, his public services, and his many good qualities. Those qualities had been appreciated not only by his own community but by the general public, and also by the Government. The Mahomedan community had shown their appreciation by choosing him as their representative on His Excellency the Governor's Council, while the Government had shown their appreciation of his public work by appointing him Sheriff of Bombay. (Applause). The Chairman went on to refer to the varied activities of their guest, referring especially to his services as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Corporation. Proceeding, he spoke of the services Mr. Chinoy had rendered to his own community in several matters, chief among which were the university movement, and the raising of funds in connection with the Balkan war He had also done great work in collecting funds during the famines of 1897 and 1900, and, continued the Chairman, "I don't know any member of any community in India to-day who is so generally popular with the several communities which go to make up the population of Bombay as our friend, Mr. Chinoy. In each one of the great communities, European, Hindu, Parsee or Mahomedan, he is looked upon as one of their own." (Loud applause).

MR. CHINOY'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Chinoy, in reply said:—I am deeply touched by the friendly feeling that has prompted you to entertain me in this handsome manner. The flattering terms in which my esteemed friend Sir Dinshaw Petit has referred to my humble efforts to serve our City made me feel as if I was listening to a story from the Arabian Nights. However, on occasions such as this, the judgment of one's friends is indulgent, and you may feel assured there is no danger of the recipient of the compliment being spoiled by it. It rather humbles him and reminds him that a good deal remains undone.

I have always considered myself exceptionaly fortunate in being blest with the genuine regard and attachment of a large circle of devoted friends. It is their indulgence that encouraged me to put myself forward in public life and it is their forbearance and generous appreciation of what little I have been able to do that has sustained me in my efforts. Whether on the Corporation, or on the Standing Committee, or on the Legislative Council, I have received nothing but kindly encouragement from all concerned, and when I see to-day at this table such a distinguished assemblage of friends representing all shades of civic life, I feel that in honouring me to-day you are giving one more proof of that healthy civic instinct and fellow-feeling which is the distinguishng characteristic of the citizens of Bombay. So long as public life in Bombay is imbued with such a spirit of fellow-feeling, we need not despair of the future of this great City.

When the Marquis of Salisbury made his first speech in Parliament, Townshend asked who he was. A friend informed him that he was the author of a few books, one on Grammar and the other on Virtue. "Then what the devil does he come here for?" asked Townshend, "He will neither find the one nor the other in this House." Well, gentlemen, so far as our Civic chambers are concerned, I am afraid a very large allowance will have to be made in respect of grammar, but as regards the moral tone permeating the Civic chamber, thanks to the influence of our elders, we can challenge comparison with any other public bodies in the world.

Friends, you have all met together to give tangible expression to the feelings of joy with which you have hailed my appointment as Sheriff of Bombay. I am very grateful to H. E. Lord Willingdon's Government for this distinction. The office is not a sinecure as is generally supposed. It carries with it responsibility and important duties and a Governor like Lord Willingdon may be trusted to keep the holder of the office sufficiently active throughout the year. But such work is a real pleasure and the pleasure of the distinction attached to the office is greatly enhanced by the fact that it is shared by so many sincere friends. Allow me to offer you once again my heart-felt thanks for your kind hospitality. (applause).

Mr. Tod proposed the health of the Chairman in two words, and the Chairman responded briefly; and shortly afterwards the proceedings closed Mr. Chinoy being garlanded amid the plaudits of the guests as he left the room.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.

The R. I. M. steamer Hardinge will leave Bombay on May 5th with the 36th Sikhs for Hongkong.

Quarter-Master-Sergt. W. C. Sweeth, 3rd Sappers and miners, has been appointed acting Quarter-Master-Sergt. Khandala Sanitarium.

Nursing Sister Miss W. H. Wright, Q.A.M.N.S.I., Station Hospital, Colaba, is granted 30 days privilege leave with effect from 20th April, 1914, or date of departure.

Captain Griffith, 2nd Q.V.O. Rajput Light Infantry, is granted 90 days privilege leave from the 15th April, 1914, or date of departure.

Brigadier-General A. Stokes, commanding the Royal Artillery, 1st (Peshawar) division, is granted leave in India for four months and fourteen days.

Lieutenants B. H. H. Barrett, A.P.D. Whitaker and G. Boutflower, Army Service Corps, have been posted to India for a tour of duty of five years with the Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant E. W. Benson, Cheshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Lieutenant E.E. Loch, Highland Light Infantry, is appointed to the Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

An exchange has been approved between Major D.E. Forman "E" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, Newbridge and Major A.B. Forman "B" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery Amballa.

Lieutenant Patterson, Frontier Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 31 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant MacKenzie, 51st Sikhs has been selected for appointment to the Kurram Militia.

Major Arbuthnot, 7th Gurkhas has been selected for appointment to the Assam Military Police.

Major-General Herbert, I.A. is permitted to retire from 11th March 1914.

MOTORS AT THE DOCKS.

THE ADMISSION OF PRIVATE CARS.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. R. D. Hughes, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, and Mr. H. E. Hart, Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust:—

To the Secretary, Port Trust, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to enquire whether it would not be possible, now that permission has been given to the motor vehicles of the New Transport Co., to enter the docks, for a similar privilege to be extended to the users of private motor cars or taxi-cabs.

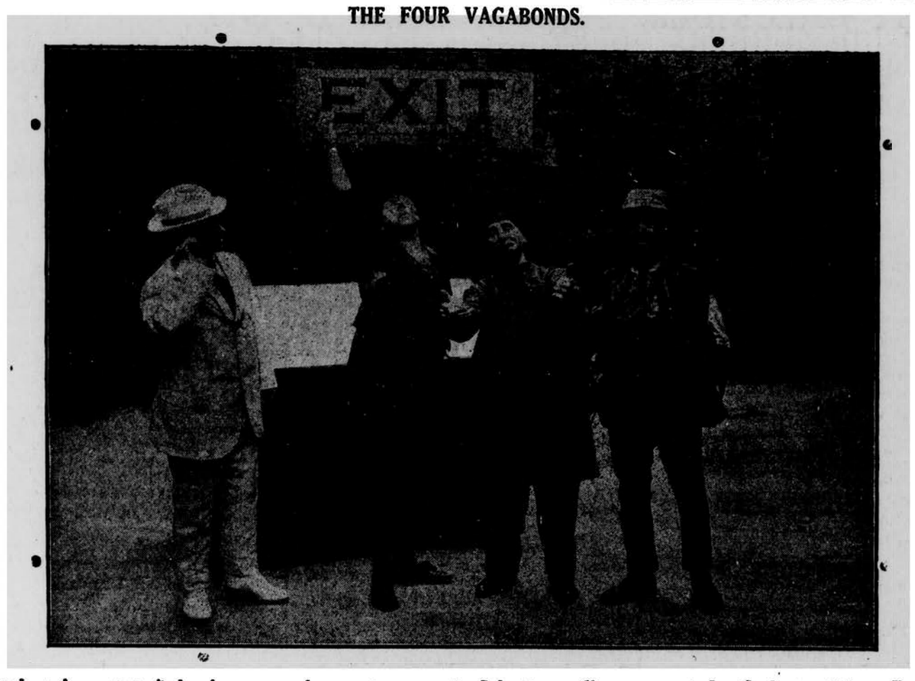
If this concession could be granted, it would confer a great boon on a very considerable number of business people and others who are using your docks daily.

Thanking you in anticipation of a favourable response to this request.—(Sd.) R. D. Hughes, Secretary, Bombay Presidency Trades Association.

To the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Ltd., Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 376-14, dated 12th March, 1914, and subsequent reminder, I am directed to inform you that the admission of Motor Vehicles into the Alexandra Dock, is under reference to Government, and as soon as a decision is arrived at, it will be at once communicated to you.—(Sd.) H. E. Hart, Secretary.

THE FOUR VAGABONDS.



This talented quartette, who have proved a great success in Calcutta, will appear at La Scala to-night. Each member of the party is reported to be at once an accomplished vocalist and a finished comedian, a nd they provide a unique and interesting "turn."

LA SCALA.

It is very satisfactory to note the new enterprise under the All Red Circuit has attracted crowded houses at every performance during the pass two weeks. The pictures are changed twice weekly and new artistes enter the "Bill" every week. The latest attraction is the Four Vagabands, a quartette of harmonious comedians. They make their debut in Bombay this evening. The Vagabonds will no doubt be remembered by many as belonging to Moody Manners Opera Company before they took to the Music Hall stage and these Vagabands, mingle force with harmony with quite an artistic finish whilst their 'turn' is a sort of musical knock-about.

They made a great success in Calcutta. On their last night they gave a special recital from their extensive repertoire. "Lovely Night" was sung as a quartette and Mr. Alfred James and Mr. Harry Bailey sang the Moon hath raised her lamp above," from the "Lily of Killarney. Mr. Eric Glyn-Renshaw gave a dramatic monologue "Devil may Care," Mr. Alfred James sang "Follow me 'ome," and the Vagabonds' own harmonisation of "The Rosary" was given as a finale. Their turn is said to be an excellent one, and should draw many people to La Scala. The other 'star' turn Farr and Farrland are remaining for a few nights more. These clever Patter performers are undoubtably a great draw for La Scala. Alberto the Great also remains in the bill for another week and with the assistance of Miss Pixie Laing will present a new series of magical nonsense. This really witty foolery is more enjoyable than the average conjuring show and the audiences seem to delight in being fooled. The Richards Bros. remain with their clever comedy gymnastic act some of their feats demand a great amount of nerve and skill, and they go through their business in such a thorough manner that evokes rounds of applause. The pictures for to-night will include a drama dealing with the secret service of the U. States, several comics and the usual Topical. Another attraction is announced for next week. Fred Hamley and Company in a thrilling sketch entitled "The Bandit" if it is the same sketch that we saw at the Coliseum London, it will take Bombay by storm.

PUNJAB MORTGAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 16.

The Punjab Land Revenue Administration Report just out says that several district officers notice the popularity of the Punjab Redemption of Mortgages Act of 1913, by which the mortgagers of holdings of less than ten acres of Rs. 1,000 in value are enabled to redeem their lands in a summary way without the payment of court fees. In several districts the passing of the Act is followed by a rush of applications. The Act is welcomed as a boon by mortgagees and very little opposition has been offered by money-lenders.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 11th April 1914:—Bombay City, 233; Thar and Parkar District, 15; Hyderabad District, 7; Sukkur District, 1; Karachi District, 58; Ahmedabad District, 9; Kaira District, 1; Broach District, 1; Surat District, 40; Thana District, 20; East Khandesh District, 5; Poona District, 10; Ahmednagar District, 5; Satara District, 19; Kolaba District, 36; Ratnagiri District, 3; Dharwar District, 29; Bijapur District, 27; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 47; Cutch State, 32; Kathiawar Agency, 33; Rewa Kantha Agency, 2; Total, 633.

FIRE CAUSED BY PARAFFIN LAMP.

A fire broke out at 6-40 on Thursday evening in a five-storied building on Danneb Street Cross Lane. The outbreak originated by the upsetting of a paraffin lamp on the third floor, and an alarm was immediately given. The Babulla Tank and Bhuleshwar engines under Mr. Whitting and the Mandvi engine were soon on the scene and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before it had caused any great damage either to the building or the contents.

A HARD CASE.

VARIETY ARTISTS APPEAL FOR HELP.

In September Mr. R. Jensen, Theatrical Proprietor and Manager, was travelling from Delhi to Bombay with his company of eight. On the way the truck containing the luggage caught fire and the whole contents were destroyed. The luggage was not insured and in consequence Mr. Jensen and his family and the other members of his Company were left without the means of livelihood. The luggage contained the whole of the theatrical paraphernalia necessary for the performances of the Company, and failing this they have no means whatsoever of carrying on their occupation. Nor does any claim lie against the Railway Company because of the special terms under which the tickets were issued.

The aggregate monetary loss suffered by Mr. Jenson and his Company is estimated at Rs. 40,000. What is of much greater importance is the complete disappearance of his means of obtaining a livelihood and the impossibility of replacing them without the assistance of the public. Many of our readers will, regard this as a very deserving case for support, and if any desire to contribute towards re-setting Mr. Jenen and his Company in position to gain a living, we shall be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions and to forward them to the right quarter.

His Excellency the Governor, Lord Willingdon, has promised a contribution of Rs. 50 towards this fund.

AMIR AND FRONTIER TRIBESMEN.

MOHMANDS UNDERTAKE NOT TO COMMIT DACOITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

Mir Said Jan, successor of Mulla Hada, called the Jirgahs of 120 Mohmands to return all the ornaments, cash, etc., which they had looted during the past month in Hunwar Illaka (territory) from the houses of Ram Singh and others. The Jirgahs were granted at Rs. 2 per day per man during their stay and they also undertook not to commit any dacoity in future in the Amir's Illaka. The Mohmands have complained to the Amir that Sirdar Khan, the Khan of Giroda, never paid them the allowance granted to them by the Amir through him, whereupon the Amir has issued orders suspending Sardar Khan and instructing the Governor of Jellalabad, to send him to Kabul under escort.

WARNING TO INDEPENDENT TRIBES.

A frontier correspondent reports that the Amir has sent an urgent farman to the Governor of Khost instructing him to send to Kabul Jirgahs, from Jagi Mangal and Katras tribes, to sign an agreement that they will not engage in any rebellion against the Amir and intimating in the event of their refusal that they will be severely punished. The Amir has also issued orders to the Hakams on the border that Jirgahs of independent tribes intending to enter the Afghan Illaka, are not to be allowed to take their rifles with them, but must deposit them with the Hakams of the Illaka and receive them back on their return.

DEATH OF A COORG PLANTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 16.

The death occurred at the West End hotel here this afternoon quite suddenly of Mr. W. M. Prager, the veteran planter of Coorg, aged 64. He arrived in Bangalore yesterday in apparently the best of health with his daughter and intended spending a few days here. He had been shopping in the South Parade before breakfast and expired on returning to the hotel. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

A deputation of the Brahmins of Rawalpindi waited upon the Commander-in-Chief on the 13th instant requesting the enlistment of Brahmins in the Army. His Excellency assured the deputation that the request would be considered when an opportunity occurred.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

COLABA COTTON FIRES.

MR. WACHA APPOINTED ON THE COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, met yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, and disposed of the remainder of the April agenda.

Sanction was given to the Municipal Commissioner to serve on the Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the Colaba cotton fires, and Mr. D. E. Wacha was nominated to represent the Corporation on the Committee.

A Committee was appointed to report on the Bill to amend the Bombay Tobacco Act.

The first item dealt with at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation was the adinterim report of the Committee regarding tenders for the right of receiving and disposing of carcases at Kurla. It was stated in the course of the report that the Committee had been asked to submit their report within a fortnight, but that, although they had held four meetings since their appointment they found that their enquiries would still take sometime. They would, however, submit their report as soon as possible.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, moving that the report be recorded, said the Committee had been working pretty quickly but a number of witnesses had to be examined and it would take some time to complete the enquiries.

Mr. H. P. Mody seconded the motion, which was carried.

COLABA COTTON FIRES.

A letter was read from the Secretary to Government informing the Corporation of the appointment of a committee to enquire into the cotton fires at Colaba.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that sanction be given to the Municipal Commissioner to serve on the Committee, that Mr. D. E. Wacha be nominated a member of the Committee, and that Government be informed accordingly.

Sir Pherozeshah said there was no doubt that the Commissioner would prove a very useful member of the Committee. As to the nomination of Mr. Wacha, he (the speaker) did not think any other member of the Corporation was better qualified than Mr. Wacht to serve on a committee of this character.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE TOBACCO ACT.

Another letter from Government regarding the Bill to amend the Bombay Tobacco Act was placed before the meeting.

The Government, in the course of the letter, stated that their main intention in taking up the amendment of the existing law relating to tobacco and the tobacco duty was to relieve the tobacco trade of harassing restrictions, and to introduce certain improvements in the administration of the Act.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that Government be informed that the Corporation would at once proceed to deal with the subject matter; that a Committee be appointed to report thereupon; that Government be informed that the Corporation had to work under statutory rules, and that therefore, it would not be possible to reply to them before the 31st of May as they had been asked to do; that if no reply was sent before that date it should not be thought that the Corporation had given their consent to the Bill; and that the Committee be asked to submit their report as early as possible, in view of the urgency of the matter.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded the motion, which was passed.

The rest of the business was of a formal character.

THE BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS AND GOLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read your series of articles on the Currency Commission with considerable attention, but your last one in my opinion takes the cake. We have a gold standard, but you object to a gold currency which is expensive for a poor country like India; and to supply the needs of the currency you do not care how many 10d. rupees are consumed by the public at 16d. since the Government, that is, the country, makes an enormous profit. Why not then copper which would be cheaper still? In your last article you say,

There is France which a month ago was said to have had as much as 143 millions sterling as a reserve in a military treasury. Germany comes next with almost a near approach to France. Since January of last year she has added 30 millions to her military reserve. Then there is the northern Colossus with as many as 175 millions at the end of the last month. She has added 22 millions in 12 months. If then such is the rush for gold we may inquire where might India stand, were she to possess a gold currency, as the handful of her gold enthusiasts desire. We put it to sir James Begbie and his gold confreres how India may fare in the unhappy event of the threatened European war.

Your range of vision is comprehensive, but I never knew that you were so anxious to see the war chests of the Continental nations fuller than ever, and that India must not only look after England but also the Continent. Lord Rothschild in 1898 declared that he could not conceive of India having a gold standard without ultimately having a gold currency. The subject is a difficult one and requires a great deal of thought. You are writing about Sir James Begbie's minute of dissent in a cavalier fashion. I have great sympathy with it and for various reasons. I do not wish to rush into print just yet with my views. If I have failed to appreciate your articles on currency, the fault is mine, since the subject is a very intricate one.

Yours etc.,

JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA,

Bombay April 16.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

PRINTING OF "LIBERTY" PAMPHLETS.

EXPERT CROSS-EXAMINED.

The greater portion of Thursday's hearing in the Rajabazar bomb case, which is being heard at Hastings House was confined to the cross-examination of Mr. Norton, Superintendent, Government Printing Press, who went into technicalities concerning the types and printing of the "Liberty" pamphlet.

Questioned on the point of identification witness said that some of the types pointed out by Mr. Bagram were as dirty as the types used in composing the line "Arise Awake." There was a lot of discussion on the effect of dirty type in printing and the hearing was adjourned.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

The hearing of the Rajabazar Bomb case was held to-day before Mr. Panton at the Hasting House. A strong police force was posted at the gate of the house and no outsider was allowed to get in.

Mr. Norton, further cross-examined by Mr. Bagram stated he had said the quality of the pink "Liberty" paper was the same as that of exhibit 126.

Was that book (exhibit 56) also shown to you on Monday?—No, I saw it last in the Magistrate's Court.

It was discussed in consultation?—It was mentioned to me in connection with the evidence of the last witness.

You never saw the book again until you gave your evidence yesterday?—No.

Will you explain how you were ready with your explanation about the embossed impression of the printing in that book?—I explained yesterday my opinion in connection with the embossed printing.

Do not pages 19 and 20 bear marks of considerable impression on the back?—Yes, slight impression.

Does not the English type on page 19 show as much impression as the Bengali type?—Yes.

In smoking a type would not the soot cover as much of the surface as blank ink?—Yes; the smoke-proof impression might alter the lines of the faces.

SMOKE PROOF PRINTING.

Are you prepared to swear that if printed against a straw board backing the defect would give a parellel impression in smoke-proof?—I cannot say.

I can take such an impression—You are trying to get the same result from the little machine as from a hand press.

May I take it that none of the tests which you can make in this court will show the same defect as in the type?—I can show by printing it in a hand press and by no other method.

The explanation is there cannot be that pressure in a smoke proof machine as in a hand press—The straw board backing is also another cause.

Nothing can put that pressure on a type as a hand press? No.

Not even an expert?—No, I was asked to give an impression and I did so.

May I take it that the only accurate way in which a test could be made for the purpose of seeing whether this type could give such impression as the pamphlet is by printing it in a hand press?—Yes.

You told us yesterday that a pin getting crushed would be most likely to throw an impression on the paper?—Yes on the actual sheet taking the impression.

The pin is likely to cut the paper in that case?—I do not say that the damage was made by a pin but might have been made by it.

WRONG FOUNT TYPES.

Witness stated that some of the types pointed out by Mr. Bagram were as dirty as the types used in composing the line "arise; awake;" but the former were dirty with dust and the latter with printing ink. The body of the pamphelet was composed with very common types. They might be found in a great number of printing presses. The types got mixed up sometimes in government presses. The wrong fount "g" was used because the correct fount "g" ran short.

Did you count the number of "g's" in the case?—No the types in the words "liberty" in the body and sadhana were not of the same style as those in the line "arise; awake". The former were Roman modern capitals.

Do you think you can pick out dry types from the capital case just as you did in the case of the line "arise; awake"?—I am not prepared to do so as this case too might have been mixed up.

Mr. Bagram: It was brought up only yesterday and no one touched.

The witness said he had nothing to go by and he would not try.

Because you cannot?—No.

Because you can? will you please pick out the types which are dirty? Please pick out all the dirty "a"s.

Witness picked them out.

Out of them please pick out those that are dirty.

Witness at this stage asked Mr. Denham if there was the letter "a" in the leaflet.

Mr. Bagram: Please, Mr. Norton, you must not ask questions. You are in my hands.

Witness: This is one case and that is another.

WITNESS AND COUNSEL.

Mr. Bagram: you have been asked to find out dirty types, the cases have nothing to do with that.

Witness picked out some, stating that considering the faces of the types it would be very difficult to find types as dirty as the others found. Those picked out witness said were not as dirty as those formerly set up by him. The "g"s were again not as dirty as the "a"s generally.

Witness next picked out some "g"s mixed up with other types and said they were nearly as dirty as those making the line "arise, awake". Witness was picking out other dirty types when the court rose for the day.

DELHI CONSPIRACY.

UNKNOWN GUESTS VISIT NABHA.

HIDDEN ANARCHIST LITERATURE.

DRAFTS FOR HAR DAYAL.

HOW BALMOKAND WAS ARRESTED.

In the Delhi conspiracy case Mr. C. Stead cross-examined said that Dinanath remained in charge of Khan Bahadur Rahamatullah after February 24th when he made his statement and was still in his charge . Re-examined, the witness said that Dinanath remained in police custody at his own request and in view of events which happened in Bengal regarding the assassination of approvers. A large number of persons mentioned in the "Liberty" leaflet distribution list admitted receiving them.

A science master of Nabha deposed to the visit of two unknown guests whom he put up at the requesit of his brother-in-law Ragoba Sharma.

A photographor deposed that the latter suggested to him to act as spy and informer. He was asked to get him the names of people who spoke and wrote against Government to secure rewards.

Other evidence related to the discovery of a tin box containing four anarchist books hidden in the earth in Ragoba's house, the despatch of two draft for to Har Dayal and the arrest of Balmokand at Jodhpur.

DELHI, April 16.

The preliminary enquiry in the Delhi conspiracy case was resumed at Delhi to-day.

Mr. C. Stead cross-examined by counsel for Bal Mokand and Khusi Ram, said:—Dina Nath remained in charge of Khan Bahadur Rahamatallah after February 24 when he made the statement. He is still in his charge.

Re-examined by Mr. Broadway witness said:—Dina Nath remained in police custody at his own request and in view of events which have happened in Bengal regarding the assassination of approvers.

Examined by the Court, witness said:—A large number persons mentioned in the "Liberty" leaflet distribution list admitted having received them and some had made them over to the authorities. Very few denied having received them.

Bikham Singh, a student of the Central Training College, Lahore, said that he lived in the State Boarding House. Khusi Ram used to live in a house in front of our boarding house. He had his meals from our kitchen which was run by students' contributions. The accounts were kept for each month separately and one student used to write them out every month. The account book produced contains the accounts for February. If a man had one meal he would be charged half a day and if he had two meals he would be charged for a whole day. If he had a guest he would be charged according to the meals taken by the guest. Khusi Ram had a guest on February 11th and 12th when he took one meal only. From February 13 to 28 he took two meals per day and on the last day one meal. On February 8 he had a guest who took one meal.

A. C. Biswas, a student, who kept the book for February, corroborated the previous witness and identified Khusi Ram.

Hargovind Pershad, Deputy Post Master, Dehra Dun, identified the counterfoil of a registered letter which he supplied to the police.

UNKNOWN GUESTS.

Jagdish Ram, science master, Nabha State, said he knew Raghba Sharma who was his brother-in-law. He once brought two men to me and asked me to put them up, as he had no room to spare. The guests lived with me for two days. One was Moni Ram and the other is in this photograph (photo produced of the alleged Rash Behari).

Moni Ram, a photographer of Multan, said he had known Raghaba Sharma for two years. A man named Haridas took a room for Raghba Sharma in the house where I lived. I knew that Raghba Sharma translated Sanskrit works into Hindi for Haridas. I saw the books once or twice. He stayed about three months and then went to Lahore. We wrote occasionally in Hindi. I sent letters to him at Mahish Ausadhalaya, Lahore. Witness went to Sehore some two years ago and met Raghba Sharma. At his direction he went to Nabha House as the guest of Jagdish Ram. Witness saw two people there who were talking in English and were dressed like Punjabis. Raghbar was with them, but took no part in the conversation. Witness went to the garden about an hour and a half, but as Raghbar Sharma did not come out witness went to the Seari and left for Hardwar next day. When witness again visited Lahore he met Raghbar Sharma and a man (identified in the photograph as Rash Behari).

SUGGESTED ROLE OF SPY AND INFORMER.

The witness further deposed:—About six months ago Ragoba Sharma wrote to me to go to the garden where there was a gharry and find out if anybody spoke against the Government and then to write to him about such persons' names and addresses I replied to him that I was ashamed to speak to anybody and so could not comply with his request. He again wrote asking me to do the work as he said he wanted to lay information against such persons and they should then receive rewards. I replied, however, as before that I could not do the work.

Hassan Mohammed put in a plan of Ragoba Sharma's house. Nothing was found in the lower and second storeys but in the upper storey were seized four documents. The inspector then asked if he had any other papers and he said there were some buried in the lower storey. There was some red coloured earth in the north-west corner. The sub-inspector removed the earth and a part of the pavement and after digging one foot we found a tin box tied up with a cord in a cloth. In the box were four books "The Career of a Nihilist," "Conspiracy under the Terror," "The Indian War of Independence" and "Select Speeches." There were also some papers and an envelope containing two other papers.

Amar Chand corroborated.

A DRAFT FOR HAR DAYAL.

Mr. Auched, Head Clerk, produced a letter received from Raghbir and Co. and signed by Harwant Sahai. The letter asked for Rs. 405 to be sent to Har Dayal in France. The witness also produced various other documents in connection with the transaction.

Rustom S. Mistry, a clerk in the Chartered Bank at Bombay produced documents which purported to be the details of a transaction in which a draft was issued in favour of Har Dayal at the request of Hanwant Sahai. The draft was for 113.64 dollars equivalent to Rs. 405.

Shanju Wacha, Assistant Cashier of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation produced details of an alleged transaction in which Harwant Sahai sent 68 dollars to Har Dayal.

ARREST OF BALMOKAND.

Mr. Iremonger, officiating Assistant Director-General, Criminal Intelligence, said in consequence of an official telegram he went to Jodhpur to arrest Balmokand on February 23. He was not in Jodhpur and witness accompanied by Radka Kishen, son-in-law of Lala Hans Raj and Civil Judge of Jodhpur, motored out towards a shrine. They met him on the road.

road, also in a motor which they stopped. Radha Kishen told Balmokand that he was wanted in the Lahore bomb case and must consider himself under arrest. He made no demur and they all proceeded to his quarters in Jodhpur. A guard had previously been placed on the house and it was now searched. Amongst the articles found was a letter from Bal Raj and a railway receipt. The same night they left for Delhi after taking delivery of the parcel to which the railway receipt related. Balmokand said that it was from Bal Raj and that it contained clothes. The witness did not open the parcel. Balmokand travelled with the witness to Delhi and had every opportunity of making a statement. He told witness that the letter found was written by Bal Raj and spoke about a reference in the letter to Parmanand. The witness further deposed that he had copies of the Urdu and Gramukhi editions of the Gadar newspaper published in California. Lala Hardayal published this paper at the Yugnatar Asram.

The counsel for Bal Raj and Balmokand objected to the evidence concerning the "Gada" being admitted as he alleged Hardayal was not an accused.

Mr. Ross Alston explained that Hardayal was not in the dock because the magistrates here had no jurisdiction in San Francisco. The prosecution alleged and were endeavouring to prove that Hardayal was a co-conspirator.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

At the "At Home" of the Bombay Natural History Society held last evening a number of specimens recently received from Lower Tenasserim in connection with the Mammal Survey of India, Burma and Ceylon were on view.

The election of the following 28 members since the last meeting was announced:—Mr. R. Spearman Armstrong, Colombo; Lt. L. H. Brunlees, Lahore; Lt. R. A. Savory, Lahore; Count E. Hoyos, Austria; Mr. F. W. Bakewell, Colombo; Major E. C. G. Maddock, I.M.S., Ahmednagar; Mr. C. G. Adams, I.C.S., Ahmednagar; Mr. E. Battiscombe, Nairobi; Hon. Mr. John Ross F. Lowis, Bettiah, B. & N. W. Ry.; Mr. G. L. Corbet, I.C.S.; Saugor, C.P.; Capt. R. F. D. MacGregor, I.M.S., Bombay; Capt. R. Foster, Mussoorie; Lt. R. S. Wahab, I.A., Bangalore; Mr. N. Roy, Dacca; Mr. Syed Mahdi Hassan, England; Mr. R. R. MacFadden, Bilaspur, B. N. Ry.; Miss Pogson, Kotgarh, via Simla; Mr. J. W. Anderson, Rangoon; The Administrator, Porbandar State, Porbandar; Mr. Duncan Fraser, Bombay; Mr. Hector Menezes, Bombay; Major G. Knowles, Saugor, C.P.; Mr. John Still, Kandy, Ceylon; Mr. J. Morgan, Calcutta; Mess President, 86th Carnatic Infy., St. Thomas Mount; Mr. H. Trotter, I. F. S. Burma; Mr. A. R. S. Macklin I. C. S. Hyderabad, Sind; Diwan of Cochin Trichur.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged the following contributions to the Museum since the last meeting.

Nest of Trap Door Spider and several spiders in spirit, 5 Snakes, several mammals and a number of birds' nests, Burma, Capt. F. E. W. Venning; 155 specimens of Bees and Wasps, Various, Mr. E. Comber; 4 Legged Chicken, Skin and Skull of Yak, Kurseong, Mr. A. Wright; 6 Gulls, Colaba, Mr. S. H. Prater; 3 Snakes and 2 Scorpions, S. Kanara, Mr. A. P. Kinloch; Skin and Skull of Woolly Wolf, European Wolf, Macque and Imperial Sandgrouse, Chitral, Capt. H. F. D. Stirling; Head of Suleman Markhor, Malakhand, Major R. L. Kennion; 2 Masks of Kashmir Stag, 6 Small Flying Squirrels and some bats in spirit, Chakrata, Major H. Fulton; Anderson's Hedgehog, Jhelum Dist., Mr. F. J. Mitchell; Stoliczkas Hedgehog, Karachi, Mr. T. M. S. Culbertson; 3 Skins of 4 horned antelope, Chikalda Dist., Mr. A. A. Dunbar Brander; 1 Giant Squirrel, Upper Burma, Mr. F. C. Purkis; 1 Falcated Teal and Dark Grey Bush Chat, Burma, Mr. C. Hopwood; 2 Flying Lizards, (alive), Malabar, Mrs. Barrett; 2 Sambar, 1 Thamin, 1 Gaur., Burma, Mr. T. A. Hauxwell; 1 Sinaitic Ibex, Sinai; Major Gardyne; 1 Common Indian Civet, Singapore, Mr. H. E. Standage. Skin of Flying Squirrel, Gyantse, Capt. F. M. Bailey; 6 Birds, Saran, Mr. M. M. Mackenzie; 2 Assam Giant Squirrels, 1 Striped Squirrel, 1 Marten, 1 Bat and 9 Birds, Akka Hills, Capt. R. S. Kennedy; 15 Birds, Burma, Mr. C. E. Milner.

Minor contributions from Messrs. H. M. Dwane E. H. Dwane, J. P. Bradshaw, C. E. Aitken, and Mr. Counsell, and Capt. W. M. Logan Home.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

REVIEW OF WORK DURING 1913.

A MOMENTOUS YEAR.

The past year has been a momentous one for the Bombay Sanitary Association, for since the last annual report was issued the foundation stone of the association's permanent buildings has been laid; their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have actively associated themselves with the work being done; and in 1913 the infant mortality was the lowest for ten years—being 7,488 as against 8,080 the previous lowest since 1904. These facts and others are detailed in the report for 1913, prepared by Dr. J. A. Turner, which will be presented at the annual meeting this evening

The report is as follows:—

I beg to submit the annual report of the work done by the Bombay Sanitary Association during the year 1913.

The Managing Committee have met on nine occasions and carried on the business of the Association. The average attendance of the members was seven. There are at present 5 patrons, 36 life members and 63 ordinary members.

During the year under report one male Health Visitor and three lady Health Visitors were maintained. One of the lady Health Visitors resigned the service in July 1913. In addition to these Health Visitors, the District Nurses, of whom there are 10 in the city, were also instructed to talk to the people on sanitation and personal hygiene, and distribute leaflets on the various sanitary subjects. The Health Visitors are provided with a list of insanitary localities and chawls in the different sections in the city. Their duties are to visit the insanitary places in their district morning and evening and advise the poor people how to improve the conditions of their rooms by ventilation, whitewashing, disposal of refuse, condition of floor, sanitary conveniences, seeking medical aid in time of sickness, keeping their rooms free from accumulation of dust and refuse and advise them on the precautions to be aken in case of infectious diseases (small-pox, plague, cholera, phthisis, &c.), nursing of the sick and personal hygiene and cleanliness, vaccination and re-vaccination.

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.

The Health Visitors have made in all 7,989 visits to the different houses and chawls to advise the people in sanitation. 2,200 houses have been reported by them to the Health Department for their sanitary condition, 142 houses for lime-washing, and 62 premises for over-crowding. 414 patients have been sent to Dispensaries, and 147 children reported for vaccination.

The enormous commercial development going on in and around Bombay, the various extensive works which have been undertaken and completed by the Port Trust and the Railways and the Tata Industries. The Improvement Trust are undertaking many Schemes and the Bombay Municipality is opening up extensive roads. The City is undergoing expansion on all sides, thus causing a large influx of people into the city. The work of educating the masses in sanitation, personal and home hygiene, infectious diseases, &c., has been undertaken by the Bombay Sanitary Association during the last 11 years, and as work of this kind is not an easy one, efforts are being made year after year to interest the people in this kind of work.

LADY WILLINGDON'S INTEREST.

In February last, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon expressed a great desire to take an active interest in the work of the Association and under Her Excellency's presidency a meeting of the Bombay ladies was held at Noorbaug and Her Excellency and Lady Mabel Egerton appealed to the ladies assembled at the meeting to co-operate in the good and useful work that is being carried on by the Association to ameliorate the conditions of the masses, and as the result of this meeting Rs. 1,000 were subscribed and some of the ladies came forward to assist the movement. Her Excellency is taking an active part in the direction of educating Indian nurses and midwives. It is proposed to engage more Lady Health Visitors and thus utilize the amount kindly collected by the ladies.

At the instance of this Association, the lady Health Visitors and the District Nurses collected the native Daees in the city and gave them a series of 10 lectures and instructions in the delivery of cases, &c. The high infant mortality in the city is ascribed to many causes and the custom of calling in unqualified native daees, who are careless and unskilful in handling cases is believed to be one of the causes, and with a view to improving their knowledge gradually in this matter that efforts were made this year, and we trust that if these efforts are carried on year after year we may hope to have a better class of Daees who could be trusted to handle delivery cases more skilfully. The employment by the Municipality of ten District Nurses who render "free aid" in all cases of delivery where they are requistioned is a step in the right direction and has done immense good to many poor families, but as compared with the poor population in the City this number of District Nurses is too small.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There is much scope for any number of philanthropic lady-workers in this direction and it is trusted that the impetus now given by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will help largely to ameliorate the condition of the women and children of the City. I give below a statement of the infant mortality in the City for the last ten years so as to give the reader an idea of the extent of the work that could be done to still further reduce the same:—

Year.			Infant mortality.
1904	...	...	8,981
1905	...	...	10,664
1906	...	...	11,106
1907	...	...	8,276
1908	...	...	9,077
1909	...	...	8,080
1910	...	...	8,253
1911	...	...	8,120
1912	...	...	9,646
1913	...	...	7,488

COURSES OF LECTURES.

This year again, a course of lectures in sanitation in vernacular for Bhayas and caretakers of chawls was organised, and 32 persons took advantage of it. They were also examined and out of six that appeared for examination three were successful.

Also this year a new series of lectures were delivered to milk vendors, eating houses and tea shop-keepers and grocers and sweetmeat vendors by the Health Visitors.

As in the previous years an Elementary Sanitary Class was organised during the year. The class is generally held in the evening twice a week and the whole course lasts from three to four months. Lectures are delivered in the rooms of the Association and a nominal fee of Rs. 10 is charged for the whole course of lectures and examination and certificate. 24 students appeared for the examiantion and 19 were declared successful.

Dr. D. B. Naik, L.M. & S., Dr. E. A. Hussein, L.M. & S., Deputy Health Officer, and Mr. E. Fern, Chief Inspector, Drainage Department, conducted the class. Our thanks are due to Dr. Naik Dandekar for his honorary services.

For general proficiency, prizes have been awarded to Mr. G. S. Shelar, and Mr. K. B. Katrak.

This class is becoming more popular year by year and with a view to giving the students better training in sanitation so that they may be more suitable to take up appointments in small Municipalities, it is proposed to alter the syllabus and course of lectures and increase the fees proportionately.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Amongst the many measures suggested for the prevention of tuberculosis, the prohibition of indiscriminate spitting is now recognised as one, and therefore both the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies and Tramway Co., and owners of theatres, &c., were written to put up notices prohibiting this practice and am glad to report that the Tramway Company have agreed to paint on their *cars* an intimation to the public as to the danger of spitting on *cars*. It is trusted that such notices will be put up in all places of public resort. Members who own large chawls would do well to take our printed leaflets on spitting and put them up on the walls at the staircases and other places. They would also be helping us largely if they enage our qualified men who pass out from our elementary class as managers of their chawls or properties.

A MODEL CHAWL.

One of our most prominent members has provided a model chawl in Kalbadevi Road which is managed on the most sanitary lines and built with a view to provide healthy dwellings. A dispensary is provided and a lecture hall where women are educated on matters concerning their daily life. Notices on spitting are placed on the walls of the staircase and sanitary bins are provided for the collection of house refuse and prizes are given for the most sanitary room.

We have been printing sanitary leaflets on various subjects for the last eleven years and all these are now being compiled into a small-book in English and vernacular, which will be sold at very small cost to the pubic. This book is now in the press. Many demands have been made by other Districts to send leaflets.

16 lectures with magic lantern slides were delivered by Mr. Pange, Health Visitor, at different places.

We are grateful to the lecturers, presidents and owners of premises for helping our cause. We are also indebted to the English and vernacular newspapers in the City for publishing our communications in the interest of the public.

As in previous years our Health Visitors were instructed to visit as many English and vernacular schools as possible and arrange for discourses on sanitation, etc., amongst the children, and they have visited in all 61 schools and gave lectures on various subjects bearing on health.

HOMELY TALKS.

One of the duties of the Health Visitors is to visit chawls and collect people and talk to them in vernacular on sanitary matters for half an hour to three-quarters of an hour. 69 homely talks were organised during the year on the following subjects amongst others:—Infectious diseases, Household cleanliness, Malaria and prevention. Cholera and prevention, Rearing of children, Care of the new-born infants and the lying-in women, Practical Hints re the Nursing of the Sick.

FINANCIAL HELP.

Mr. Ratan Tata, one of our patrons, kindly continued his annual grant of Rs. 500 during the year. The Municipal Corporation ever ready to help institutions working for the good of the City, gave their annual donation of Rs. 1,500. The Bombay Government have been pleased to contribute Rs. 1,500 annually towards the Funds of the Association. The Association is deeply indebted to all these three donors for their generous and timely support.

Ever since the Association was started, we have been constantly asking for a "habitation of our own" and last year we referred to this in our report and we are glad to be in a position to state this year that what we asked for 10 years ago will be realised within the next 12 months. A site was acquired from the City Improvement Trust in Princess Street and the Foundation Stone Ceremony of the new building was performed by H. E. the Governor of Bombay on 24th March 1914.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.

The names of the Bhayas who appeared for the Sanitary Examination during 1913, are as follows:—

Usman Kasam, Dwarkaprasad Shivdayal Daya Dewshi, Yesoo Dawlata, Shivanth. Dalut sing.—The three first named passed.

The following students have successfully passed the Elementary Sanitary Examination held in November 1913:—

Mr. G. S. Shelar, Mr. K. B. Katrak, Mr. T. Neelacundan Nair, Mr. R. Kanoth, Mr. T. Gangaram Ahir, Mr. S. G. Padgaokar, Mr. R. J. Pradhan, Mr. V. P. Sabastian, Mr. E. S. Markar, Mr. B. U. Satam. Mr. K. P. N. Marar, Mr. C. G. D'Souza, Mr. B. P. Sant, Mr. K. E. K. Panicker. Mr. A. A. Swany. Mr. S. T. Chavan, Mr. Abdul Rahiman Sidik, Mr. Shanker H. Joshi, and R. K. Bhagwat.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday*, 16th *April*.)

Lieut. A. G. Waller, 44th Merwarra Infantry, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain W. S. W. Browne, proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. S. Hiremath, Probationary Deputy Collector in the district of Satara, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Rao Saheb Laxman Narayan Joglekar to act as District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar.

Mr. Dattatraya Lakshman Sahasrabuddhe, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the Agricultural College, Poona, is granted privilege leave for one month and a half with effect from 14th April 1914.

Mr. Devdatta Ram Krishna Bhandarkar, who was appointed to be Superintendent, Archaelogical Survey, Western Circle, substantively *pro tempore* with effect from the 16th August 1911, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 17th October 1913.

The services of Colonel R. W. S. Lyons M.D., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 11th January 1914.

Second Lieutenant R. T. H. Mackenzie, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India from 4th April 1914 to 3rd November 1914.

Second Lieutenant A. McBeth, 1st Battalion., G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted six months' leave out of India with effect from 20th May 1914 or date of departure.

Mr. Joseph A. Menezes, A.C.G.I., temporary Engineer, appointed by Government to the Deccan Irrigation Division, is posted to the Malsiras District, Nira Right Bank Canal.

Mr. C. H. H. Philpot-Brookes, A.M.I.C.E., A.K.C.C.E., Assistant Engineer, Pravara Canals District, is granted, under Article 269 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months, with effect from 5th June 1914 or the subsequent date of relief.

ALLEGED ORDER TO ATTACK POLICE.

JUTE MANAGER ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Calcutta, April 16.

Mr A. Sim, Manager of the Budge Budge Jute Mill, has been acquitted on appeal by the Additional Sessions Judge, Alipore, of the charge of having taken part in a fight between two Mohamedan factions and causing assault on the police.

The Judge remarked that the whole thing was the outcome of a free fight which ensued between two rival Moharrum parties as a result of the oil depot men trying to force their way through the jute mill premises and that the police got some bruises in trying to separate the two parties. His Honour also commented on the subsequent development of the prosecution story which he was inclined to believe, was due to the threat which Mr Sim, the manager of the mill, held out to Sub-Inspector Elahi Bux to report him to the authorities for having allowed the two rival parties to meet. In dealing with the case of Mr Sim who was alleged to have given orders to the coolies to attack the police, the Judge remarked: "I always regard with very great suspicion the part which is often assigned to some prominent person, who takes no other part, viz, that of giving orders. It is the easiest thing in the world to say that such and such persons who were standing there gave orders to beat or whatever it may be." The Judge also commented on the absence of any mention of anything done by any Saheb in the early stage of the case and the unusual delay in recording the first information. In dealing with the case of other appellants His Honour held that there was no common object to beat the police and therefore reduced the sentences passed by the lower court.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

MARWAR BANK SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 16.

The Marwar Bank suspended payment yesterday, the reason assigned being want of sufficient cash to meet its liabilities. A shareholders' meeting to consider the winding up will be called on the 3rd May.

The Bank had its head office, formerly, at Hissar, but later on transferred it to Lahore. Rai Bahadur Gungaram, retired Executive Engineer, was connected with this Bank.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME-TAX.

UNDESIRABILITY OF ADVISORY BOARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 16.

In reply to a letter from the Financial Commissioner, Burma, dealing with the communication by the Government of India on the question of the desirability of establishing advisory boards to assist the work of income-tax assessment, the Rangoon Trades' Association is of opinion that the introduction of such a system is not suited in the case of income-tax and the constitution of such boards will increase rather than diminish the unpopularity of the tax.

The Hon. Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, I.C.S., who has been on special duty in the Government of India Secretariat, has joined the Finance Department

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, April 16.

For some time past H. H. the Nizam had been contemplating a shooting trip to Narsimpett, a jungle near the great Pakal Lake, and despite reports of the prevalence of small-pox in that locality, he decided, prospects of sport being good, to go for three or four days. The party, a very small one, included. Nawab Faridoon Jung, Political Secretary to H. H.'s Government, Nawab Sadik Jung, A.D.C., Major Osman Yar Jung, Mr. Ahmed Hussain, Chief Secretary, and others. On alighting at Nicondah station, on the N. G. S. Railway on the morning of the 9th, the party left for the jungle, about fourteen miles from the station in motor cars, and in the evening His Highness shot a tiger 9' 3" in length. The next day, too, His Highness went out, and shot a tiger measuring 9' 10". This was an old, ferocious animal, and on H. H.'s return to the Camp, the members of the staff and others who were there presented nazzars. The next day (Saturday) H. H. returned to Hyderabad with his staff.

COLONEL SIR AFSUR-UL-MULK.

Ever since Colonel Neville's death, probably 20 years ago, the command of the Regular Troops has been held by Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk. The salary of the office, it would appear, which is Rs. 2,000 a month, has not been drawn by him. It is not known why orders were not issued at the time, but if I remember aright, it was then under contemplation to bring in a European to the Command in succession to Colonel Neville. This was not done and Colonel Afsur continued to hold the Command. It has now come to the notice of the Nizam that the Colonel has not drawn his salary, and His Highness has now been pleased to command that the salary should be paid to him. Whether the order will have a retrospective effect is not however known.

The full salary for the period he has held office would amount to four lakhs of rupees.

A fire has occurred here at a cotton-ginning factory at Nanded, and the loss sustained is said to be about five lakhs of rupees.

OBITUARY.

Nawab Moozaffer Jung Bahadur, the Muin-ul-Maham, or Assistant Minister, Ecclesiastical Department, died on Sunday night the 12th instant. The Nawab Sahib married the late Nizam's sister about seven or eight years ago, and was about 55 years of age at the time of his death. The late Nizam appointed him as an Honorary Member of the Cabinet Council to obtain experience in the Administration of the State, and when the present Nizam came in the throne, he took an interest in the Nawab, and in the recent changes consequent on the retirements of Nawab Shahab Jung Bahadur and Nawab Nizam Yar Jung from their respective offices. Nawab Moozaffer Jung was appointed as Ecclesiastical Muniul-Maham on the 11th Ahan. 1322, just about seven months ago, on a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports for the week ending 14th April, was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

There was slight rain during the week in the districts of Sukkur, Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier, Surat and Khandesh. The standing rabi crops were slightly damaged by unfavourable winds, insects, frost and rain in the Upper Sind Frontier, by hailstorms in Nawabshah and by rats in Kaira and Rewa Kantha; elsewhere they were in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is progressing in Kaira, Broach, Surat, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for the sowing of kharif crops generally continues. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Sholapur, and was deficient in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Water for irrigation was deficient in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	15 to 58
Gujarat	35 to 46
Konkan	23 to 33
Deccan	24 to 46
Karnatak	32 to 40

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 11th April, were 2,402 in Sholapur, 1,104 in Satara and 63 in Bijapur.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA AT ALWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALWAR, April 16.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala arrived here at 1-15 p.m. by a special train. He was met at the staion by His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar and all the leading Sirdars. The Imperial Service Troops formed the guard of honour. He drove from the Maharaja's station, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar, to Lansdowne Palace in a four-in-hand escorted by the Imperial Service Lancers. A salute of seventeen guns was fired.

CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 16.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr L. C. Miller, one of the judges of the High Court of Madras, who is now on special duty, has accepted the Chief Judgeship of the Chief Court of Mysore for a period of five years.

'LET US ORGANISE.'

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT BENGAL CONFERENCE.

GOSPEL OF SELF-HELP.

The Hon. Mr. Byomkesh Chakravarti, President of the Bengal Provincial Council, held on Saturday at Comilla, in course of a lengthy speech, said:—

It is a profitless discussion to consider whether the British are here for their own good or for our good. It is equally useless to consider the different shades of opinion intermediate between these two extremes The fact remains that they are here and they propose to be here as long as Providence will allow them. There are several matters of which the Britisher in India may take note. England is not merged in her Empire. Her domestic history has been little affected by her immense expansion. In the mass there can be little rapproachment between the Englishmen and the Indian races which for centuries have differed so essentially in general evolution and training and in every material and essential characteristic. The sense of social incompatibility on both sides may be regrettable but it is there. There is no assimilation of the Britisher with the people of India and never will be. Caludian could write "We who drink of the Rhone and the Orontes are all one nation." But it is not to be expected that the English will ever mingle with the races of India or form one people with them. They are pilgrims and sojourners in Hindustan, and with them the difference of colour means a great deal. The fact, therefore, is that the European community in India is England superimposed on us either for the maintenance of British Rule or for the purposes of commerce and trade. They have always been, except in rare instances, and still are an alien race, in a strange land counting the hours until they are released to spend in their own country the money they have made. They have always combined to protect their interests as they understand them and for that purpose there has hardly been any difference between what we know as the official and non-official European. Can we expect them in the midst of their pressing pre-occupations to try and understand our problems from our point of view?

CO-OPERATION AND EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.

To such extent as that may be feasible, is there scope for co-operation between the Europeans and ourselves? As Mr. Dudley B. Myers has stated in the last annual meeting of the European Association, and as indeed has been well-known to us, there has not been, and there should not be, any question between the interests of the European community and the interests of the Government. The attitude of the European community as he puts it "must ordinarily be one of co-operation with and support of the Government."

As a matter of fact their interests are one and the same and it is generally believed that important Government policies are often initiated in consultation with the Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations. We have yet to see what part the European Association is to play in shaping such policies. I am also inclined to agree with Mr. Myers when he says that in some quarters undue importance is attached to the promotion of social relations between the Indians and the Europeans. It is, therefore, only in the spheres of commerce, trade and the professions that co-operation to a great extent is possible between ourselves and the Europeans. But even in the sphere of trade and commerce and the professions we have had unpleasant developments. We have all heard of the shortage in the supply of railway wagons and it is almost an open secret how the rules regulating their distributions are operating more harshly against the Indians employed in the jute trade or owning collieries. We have also noted with regret how the report of the Port Facilities Committee, if given full effect to, will prejudicially affect the existing jute mart at Hatkhola in Calcutta owned by Indians and we are indebted to our esteemed friend the Hon. Raja Resheecase Law for this illuminating note of dissent in this connection. You are aware of the recent resolution of the medical students in London to limit the number of Indians seeking admission into the London hospitals. Let me in passing allude to some instances in which our point of view and that of the European are incompatible. The European merchants want trade facilities, such as the removal of congestion of the Port of Calcutta, the adequacy of Railway facilities, the construction of the Sara Bridge and so on, cost what they may. There has also been a demand on the part of the European community for the maintenance of the British character of the Administration by which I understand them to mean an irreducible minimum of Europeans in all the branches of the Administration. All these mean expenditure and heavy expenditure. The question of questions from our point of view is to consider how far such expenditure is likely to clash with what we require for the elementary boons of a civilised administration.

CO-OPERATION AND GOVERNMENT.

That is the attitude from which a majority of the Bengalee members of the Provincial Legislative Council attempted to approach the consideration of such legislation as involved fresh or increased expenditure. This attitude is absolutely justified and they have further attempted by their criticism, questions and Resolutions to call the attention of the Government to such questions and aspects of questions as they consider important from the public point of view. They can have no point of view except that of public good and national well-being. When public good and national well-being, as they understand the same, are at issue on any particular occasion their course is clear. And if they do their duty on such occasions, it is hardly fair to suggest that they vote with a light heart, that their views are not based on knowledge and that their aims have not been well thought out. We hear a great deal now-a-days of the need for co-operation with the Government by the non-official members of the Legislative Council. The desirability that the non-official members should not look upon themselves as an opposition but rather as the co-adjutor of the Government is the constant theme of official addresses and of admonitions by that class of journals which have imposed upon themselves the special role of monitors to Indian public men. But, if there is to be co-operation by the non-official members of Council with the Government, there must be some sort of substantial response on the part of the latter, some advance towards the position occupied by the representatives of public opinion, some display of willingness to mould official policy in accordance with popular wishes.

WHAT THE COUNCILS WERE INTENDED FOR.

This is what, I believe, the Councils were intended for. They were not intended merely for the purpose of letting off steam, acting as a safety-valve, a sort of ineffectual debating society for the expression of pious opinions. But this is the impression one gains from a perusal of recent proceedings in the Imperial Council as well as the Bengal Council. The members of Government seem to be in no way anxious to encourage non-official co-operation. Almost every non-official suggestion is met with an emphatic, if courteously expressed, negative. Sometimes the aspirations of non-official members are treated with a sort of amused cynicism. It is dangerous to public interest to trifle with the legitimate demand of public representatives to be furnished with the materials which will better enable them to represent the views, not of themselves in particular, but of the educated public, though comparatively small, who are interested in matters coming up for discussion. As one of the humble members of the Bengal Legislative Council, may I take this opportunity of saying that the conduct of the majority of the non-official members in connection with the three Bills in Council which were contested, viz., the Bengal Sanitary Officers Bill, the Calcutta Municipal Loans Bill and the Bengal Medical Bill and such Resolutions on which divisions were called for, has the unstinted support and sanction of the public opinion of their educated countrymen. I can assure the Government that the Indian members of Council have no desire to be other than practical and useful and independent. But in order to show that the Government are really solicitous of their co-operation, there should be an end to this making a farce of the business of the Council. A little more of it will destroy all public interest in its proceedings

"OUR PROBLEMS."

We, Hindus and Mussalmans and Bengali Christians, form nearly 98 per cent. of the population inhabiting this Presidency. So our problems are the problems of Bengal, our problems are the substantial problems of Government. What are our problems? They are primarily the problems of existence—food and clothes and shelter and other necessaries of life, water and sanitation. We must live. Then come the questions of education, equipment and organisation. Nowhere, so far as I am aware, has the question of our requirements been so well and so comprehensively, but so pithily and beautifully, stated as in the noble message which was addressed to the Calcutta University by His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor. His Majesty said "It is my wish that there may be spread over the land a network of schools and colleges, from which will go forth loyal, manly and useful citizens, able to hold their own in industries and agriculture and all the vocations in life. And it is my wish, too, that the homes of my Indian subjects may be brightened and their labour sweetened by the spread of knowledge with all that follows in its train, a higher level of thought of comfort, and of health." Those are our problems and they indicate a position of utter helplessness amongst us. Shorti speaking the monumental question is how to mould our people into a prosperous nation. How is the problem to be solved.?

Before indicating my views on a practical solution let us get certain difficulties, which I venture to think are only apparent, out of the way. Our problems are so large and so complicated that even ordinarily they tend to defy solution. But the solution of them is rendered more difficult by pithy and startling descriptions of the present situation such as "The Vakil Raj," "The Indian Peril" and the like. They are to be deprecated and they are false. While we need not stop to consider at the present stage of our evolution and progress whether it is either desirable or possible that any part of the East should for ever remain in the leading strings of the West, we must concede that the present situation in Bengal conditioned by English rule is one of extreme delicacy and difficulty.

THE NEW ENVIRONMENT.

Every one interested in our Presidency must take note of certain forces in operation. The first is the spirit of Nationality which is present at least amongst the educated community of Bengal. I may, however, say at once, as a practical politician that into the spirit of this nation-building the supplanting of British Rule does not find a place. The stirring of a new life are visible on every side. The last census reports bear testimony to the prevalence of extraordinary social unrest among the people of Bengal. A comparatively modern symptom of the anxiety on their part for the improvement of their social, educational and economic status is the growth of the Caste Samiti or Sabha most of which have come into existence specially since the Partition of Bengal in 1905. Their organisation for this, purpose varies from combinations of the loosest kind to limited liability companies. On the purely economic side there has been a revival of the small industries of Bengal owing to the Swadeshi movement. The object has been to resuscitate dead or dying indigenous industries, to develop such as have maintained their vitality and to initiate new forms of industrial enterprise direced and managed by Indians and employing Indian labour. The Swadeshi movement has also been instrumental in the starting of a number of small factories in the metropolitan districts for the manufacture of such articles as soap, ink, pencils, tin boxes, steel trunks, combs, buttons and many others. Joint-stock companies have also been started.

On the political side there has been a steady assertion of the rights and the claims of the children of the soil, and the growing demand for a substantial improvement of the internal administration of the country. This has been accompanied by the silent growth of a comparatively small, disciplined intelligent, self-respecting community. And one of the greatest changes which has developed with unexpected rapidity in recent years is the ever-increasing influence of the steadily-growing educated minority over the masses of the population and their affection. A further remarkable feature of the political position is the rapidity with which new situations arise.

SLOW AND UNWILLING ADAPTATION.

While the environment has changed and is changing with great rapidity, the adaptation of the machine of government to the environment has been comparatively slow and unwilling. There has been a persistent interference with and unnecessary opposition to, the operation of the natural laws which the British Rule itself has set in motion. There is a constant and growing desire to apply palliating remedies instead of an intelligent attempt to grapple with the disease. This has been a marked feature of recent statemanship or, may I say, want of statesmanship. Well-meant reforms have often been whittled down into insignificant and shadowy concessions. By an appeal to the fetish of efficiency, qualified Bengalees have been, as a general rule, excluded from high offices of trust and responsibility. In the name of meaningless prestige, antiquated and obsolete methods and unsuitable means have been resorted to. In enforcing a so-called strong government; our rulers have omitted to take note of a significant maxim of government, viz., "that a man may suffer the restriction of his liberty with patience for the advancement of his material prosperity; he may sacrifice material prosperity for the sake of liberty which he holds more valuable: when, however, his public rights and his private interests are alike attacked, the restraining influences on which the peace of civilised societies depend are dangerously weakened. The result is that while some people have lost their heart and are apathetic to everything from sheer despair others have lost their heads and have no patience with anything and "would fain for a change of scene seek the shades below."

POLITICAL CRIMES.

So arose a new factor in our history and in imitation of the West. These political crimes are said to be part and parcel of a Revolutionary Organization. We are told they are very few and we believe the fact to be so. It appears that they have apparently suceeded in making themselves more or less impregnable and inaccessible. There has been loss of lives and property. The Police have been more or less useless. And for the first time in our history we have been called upon to co-operate with the Government in their difficult task. We responded to that call but that response virtually ended with the expression of a desire on our part to co-operate and later on with an offer to co-operate as best as we can but without the same having been accepted by the Government. We have notwithstanding been accused of apathy, insincerity and even of sympathy with the movement. We plead guilty to the charge of apathy because, as is well-known, we have up till now been more or less apathetic to everything and in the domain of politics for the simple reason that we are not wanted. Those who charge us with insincerity do not realise the helplessness of our position. Do they not know that when you deprive a people of a real share and interest in their government you emasculate their energies, undermine their incentive to help? Do they not realise the demoralising effect of the operation of the Arms Act upon an emasculated people? Is it anything strange that we should shrink from facing people who have provided themselves with fire-arms?

WHEN REPRESSSION SUCCEEDS.

If, therefore you really want our co-operation and it is to be of any value, you must allow us to qualify ourselves for the task of being able to cope with our opponents. Do you believe in the deterrent effect of the public opinion? Is it the real cure? If so, has it not been freely expressed? Public opinion is, however, a moral force and all moral forces are slow in their operation. It must be particularly so in respect of persons who seem to care as little for the opinion of the community as for their pecuniary and physical safety. There are exhortations in the Anglo-Indian Press for the reproduction of methods in relation to the suppression of the Thuggee. The Government have been invited to "lay the axe at the root" by the introduction of extraordinary judicial procedure. But may not the attempt to hasten the cure lead to other evils equally disastrous in the interests of good government? Are they quite sure that the effect of such innovations will not result in rousing the sympathy of the community for the so called victims of unfair procedure? Is it to be suggested that we are in sympathy with those who kill and loot us? Is it not rather due to the old and not altogether unjustifiable prejudice against the Police and also to the fact that the people in general are deterred, by fear of consequences (knowing as they do how the Police can harass), from rendering the assistance which faciliates detective operations? Is it not due to the antipathy against and disapprobation of the methods of the Criminal Investigation Department? For repression succeeds only when it is deserved. When, however it is directed against persons, institutions or movements which do not deserve it, not only fails in its purpose but becomes the parent of fresh trouble over a wider area.

WHY NOT ARM THE YOUNG MEN?

Under such circumstances may we ask the Government to consider whether it is possible for British Statesmanship to devise means for effective co-operation between the Government and the people in putting down this movement. Are we to be utilised merely for the purpose of creating public opinion? Why should we not be allowed to cooperate in our opinions? The question is whether any such effective co-operation can possibly be expected from a people absolutely disarmed. It is childish to offer "to give licenses freely to rich merchants and others who have large interests in the Muffussal on the condition that they employ pensioned up-country Sepoys." The remedy suggested is worse than the disease. We have no desire to place ourselves at the mercy of up-country Sepoys in addition to the tender attentions of the dacoits. Is it really impossible to utilise under proper safeguards the splendid young men whose grit, public spirit and submission to discipline came upon the general public with great surprise in the course of the excellent social service done by them during the recent floods in the Burdwan Division? Is it beyond the range of practical politics to place confidence in them and others of their kind, to organise and arm them under Government supervision and control, to train them to the effective use of fire-arms and other weapons and then to use them for the extirpation of those whom you call "modern Thugs?" Will British Statesmanship rise to the height of the occasion, enable all of us to feel proud of ourselves and give us an opportunity of justifying the trust so reposed in us? My faith in the rising generation of my country men, in their sense of duty, discipline and self-sacrifice emboldens me to make this appeal to the constituted authority and I trust it is not in vain.

If, however, the Government fails to do that they should realise our utter helplessness and endeavour to avoid the evil effects of hasty and ill-considered action in the name of peace and order which I am sorry to say is apparently due to a panic. And the only way, it seems to me, to prevent in future the growth and continuance of these crimes and the organisation of which they form a part is a quicker adaptation to the rapidly changing environment I have mentioned. The methods of Government must be adapted to its new environment. Unless the patriotism and prosprity of the people are enlisted in favour of British supremacy, no plan and no mode of Government and no precaution and no palliative measure it may take, under the existing system and conditions will be of any good either to the continuance of British supremacy or to the real welfare of the people.

SOLUTION—SELF-HELP.

In the essential solution of our problems self-help must play the leading part. So long as we are a hungry, weak and disunited people and have dense ignorance in our midst, we cannot conceive of others treating us fairly. No power on earth, ruling races least of all, has much consideration for the feelings of hungry, weak, disunited, ignorant beggars. But it must not be forgotten that we are beggars only so long as we are hungry, malaria-stricken, ignorant, disunited and disorganised. With these elements and a gulf still remaining unbridged between the educated classes and the masses, the Europeans can go on laughing and flouting at the demands of our Congresses, Leagues and Conferences. Is it anything surprising that under these circumstances the sun-dried members of the Executive should continually reject our motions in the Legislative Councils and ignore our remonstrances in the press and on the platform? As soon as our people begin to get educated and know their rights, as soon as the intelligent minority assumes its rightful place in relation to the masses and establishes its hold on their affections by looking after their interests, which are really the interests of both, by making necessary sacrifices in that behalf, union and organised action will necessarily follow and it will not take us long to reap the benefits of united action in asserting our legitimate rights and in having them recognised. Not only will the present method of Government and the existing manner of legislation change but the enactment of the Press Act, the combination of judicial and executive functions, the enactment of the law of contempt and the hauteur and contempt of the Indian Civil Service will become things of the past, and we shall also have no more need of sending idle deputations to England to awaken the ever dormant conscience of the British electors only to find any reform sanctioned by the Secretary of State due to that awakening and demanded by us whittled down at the instance of the Civil Service into insignificant and shadowy concessions.

SCOPE OF POLITICAL AGITATION.

As political power is bound to follow in the wake of our economic and social progress political agitation has, therefore, only a secondary importance. We cannot, however, absolutely do without it. It is necessary because the power that matters is not in our hands. It is also useful for the purpose of creating public opinion on matters that affect us vitally. Legitimate and constitutional political agitation should, therefore, be utilised for the purpose of drawing attention to certain fundamental defects of the existing system of Government, the removal of which we feel to be essential for our material well-being and the internal development of the country. We want more money from the Government for the actual solution of our problems, and for the removal of our crying needs attention to which cannot with safety and justice be deferred any longer. What are in the way of our securing adequate funds for this purpose? The first is a more costly foreign administration than our resources can bear. The fact that the civil administration of the country is confined to a handful of Europeans, about 200 in Bengal, is perhaps an evil inseparable from the system of a remote and foreign dominion but the defects and rigours of this evil have to be mitigated by a statesmanship which is intelligent and far-reaching. There is, however, a distinct tendency in the opposite direction, viz., to prefer imported dearer labour to indigenous cheaper labour, thereby further increasing the expenses of an administration which is already too costly for the country. Added to that is the almost hopeless financial embarrassment of the Local Governments under a one-sided system of Provincial settlements accompanied by a system of Imperial doles which are ordinarily earmarked for particular purposes. Our normal receipts are capable of very little expansion and are almost equalised by our ordinary disbursements. Still there is a marked tendency on the part of Imperial Government to divert money from objects of great urgency and utility to comparatively unimportant objects, such as for instance, the appointment of sanitary officers while the means for effecting sanitary improvements is practically nothing. Representative Government, and Local Self-Government are mere shadows and government by persuasion and reasoning is at a discount. We are yet far from that policy of decentralisation in legislation and finance which we have been led to expect by competent authorities.

A LIMIT TO PATIENCE OF A SUBJECT RACE.

With some people improvement and progress appear to mean the larger introduction of the more costly foreign agency. Look on every side and the evidence is conclusive. We are always told that the administrative machinery must be improved before we can make any progress. By the time the machinery is supposed to have been improved by fresh appointments and a more costly scheme of internal development has been framed, there is no wherewithal to give effect to the scheme. That is how matters have gone on. It should be remembered that there is a limit to human patience, even the patience of a subject and timid race. If the object of this closer touch with the people is to ascertain their requirements they are already known, but if the object is to meet them, then you cannot do so because you have no funds. The dismemberment and multiplicity of administrative areas will defeat such object. If, however, the object is to obtain a better grip of the district through an increased European agency and a system of direct or indirect espionage, and what is known as so-called strong government, then it is not only lamentable, but I venture to think, that it is a confession that civil administration, in the proper sense of the word, has failed. I realise its serious consequences and I assume that it is not so. As Macaulay pointed out in 1833. "That would indeed be a doting wisdom, which, in order, that India might remain a dependency, would make it a useless and costly dependency." Apart from the financial point of view, a division of the long existing administrative units will tend to create unrest inasmuch as it will interfere with the traditions of the neighbourhood and must necessarily clash against some vested interests. And in my opinion efficiency of District Administration is only to be attained by improvement of communications, by steady association of the children of the soil with the administration of the District, by a continuous policy of decentralisation and improvement in the prevailing system of Self-Government and by the substitution of persuasion and reasoning as the methods of government in the place of government by ipse dixit and orders.

"OUR WORK."

What is to be our share in this noble and responsible work of nation building of which we notice the beginnings about us? The path of nation-building is not strewn with roses. There is no use blinding ourselves into a belief that all is well and ignoring our difficulties. We must submit ourselves to a searching introspection and analysis. What do they show? They show that our educated men, as a rule, are supremely apathetic towards our public affairs. Even where a little interest is taken it is more or less of an academic character. Dilettantism is the canker of our public life. Then there is monumental ignorance of the masses which are appalling. And forsooth we are to be told that the improvement of the quality of the instruction imparted in the primary schools and not in quantity is the pressing problem of Bengal. There is again the friction between sections of the community such as the Hindus and the Mahomedans, the upper and the depressed classes of the Hindus, the landlords and the raiyats. Then there is the tendency on a part of our population to desert rural areas and to migrate into the towns because of the facilities for health, security and education available in urban areas. Lastly, there is the economic strain which I have already mentioned. Our main difficulties and our tasks are how to overcome them. How shall we accomplish them?

THE MUSSALMAN AND THE HINDU.

Although I believe that the unity between the Hindus and the Moslems is one of the fundamental conditions of the progress of Bengali Nationalism, it can only be achieved by each community making itself strong, self-reliant and self-respecting by cultivating its manhood and by educating itself. It is then and then alone that we can appreciate the manhood that is in each of us and act shoulder to shoulder in the realisation of our national destiny. How can either community admire weakness and the absence of self-reliance and self-respect in the other. As soon as that is conceded, there is bound to be a gradual drawing together of the educated classes of the two communities and that has been one of the most noticeable features in recent times. But it is said that there are practical difficulties in the way that competition between the Hindus and the Mahomedans for employment, for representation and for Government grants. It is said that the two communities must learn to reconcile their rival claims and to practise mutual toleration. Speaking now as the President of this Conference which makes no distinction between the Hindu and the Mahomedan and in a town which is one of the fourteen towns in Bengal where the Mahomedans are in a majority, I make bold to say that we have every sympathy, we have every respect for the desire of our predominent partner in our destinies to have scope for extensive and cheap education. Every educated Bengali—Hindu or Mussalman—ought to be a national asset. Our salvation cannot come so long as our Mahomedan brethren are not sufficiently educated. Let them have as much of Government grants as possible. But I must warn every Mahomedan that sectional education will not be proper education and communal representation is vicious in every respect. But we do not grudge our Moslem brethren having more of the Government appointments provided they adequately equip themselves for such as require a certain standard of equipment. Speaking as a Hindu and on behalf of the Hindus, I may say that we Hindus have had enough of these appointments and clerkships and that we would fain go to fresh fields and pastures new, giving place to our Mahomedan friends if they think that by leaving agriculture and other occupations they are more likely to improve their prospects.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The followers of Islam are, however, better off than the Hindus. There is not much of sectional differences between them. In the Hindu society the social difficulties and specially the assertion by those who are described as the depressed classes of their rightful position in the Hindu society have been accountable for great unrest. And I trust that the leaders of the Hindu society, our social leaders and as well as our revered pandits, will show enough catholicity and common sense to settle these claims. Let our policy be one of consistent expansion and inclusion and not of restriction and exclusion. Our "Shastras" are revealed and our Rishis are immortal. We have only to adapt ourselves to our fresh surroundings. Shall we do so without any further dealy? I trust we have also got our modern Rishis to lead us on to a correct solution of the many social problems agitating at present the Hindu society of Bengal.

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COURTSHIP IN ANIMALS AND MAN.

The following interesting article by Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S., appears in "The Daily Telegraph.":—

The German poet, Schiller, arrived long ago at the conclusion that the machinery of the world is driven by hunger and by love (durch Hunger and durch Lieben). If we join with hunger, which is the craving of the individual for nourishment, the activities which aim at self-defence—whether against competitors for food, against would-be devourers, or against dangers to life and limb, from storm, flood, and temperature—we may accept Schiller's statement as equivalent to this, namely, that the activities and the mechanisms of living things are related to two great ends—the preservation of the individual and the preservation of the race. "Love," or what we should call in more discriminating language, "amorousness," or the "mating hunger," is the absolute and inherent attribute of living things upon which the preservation of the race depends. The preservation of the individual is of less importance in the scheme of nature than the preservation of the race, and we find that food-hunger and the risk of dangers of all kinds to the continuance of an individual life are made of no account when satisfaction of mate-hunger and the preservation and perpetuation of the race requires the sacrifice, the shortening of the life, or the permanent distortion or self-immolation of the individual. Eccentric behaviour and strange exaggeration of form and colour, as judged by the standard of preservation of the individual, are found to be explained as due to structures (nervous of other) implanted in the race by natural selection, because, and in consequence of, the fact that they tend to the satisfaction of mate-hunger, and consequently to the preservation of the race.

The fact that the male animal seeks out the female in order to mate with her leads to a competition amongst males in "courtship," both in man and in the higher and lower grades of the animal series. "Courtship" comprises many procedures. Baldly they may be enumerated as (1) the seizing and sometimes carrying off of the female by the mate-seeking male; (2) the attraction of the attention of the female by the mate-seeking male, and the subsequent fascination of the female, followed by her responsive excitement and assent to union; (3) the fighting, often to the death, between rival suitors.

Any animal practising the first of these arts of courtship must have developed greater strength and size than the female, and special claws or jaws or prehensile limbs which will become emphasised and increased in size by the success of the better-endowed males, and their consequent "natural selection" as parents. This elementary and violent form of courtship is found in primitive man, and is inferred to exist amongst the higher apes. It is also seen in many mammals, and in frogs and toads, and in some of the crustacea and insects which are provided with powerful claws, jaws, or limbs.

The second set of "courtship" activities mentioned above, which are of a persuasive (often hypnotic) and non-violent nature, are more widely distributed and varied. They include a number which come under the general head of "display," whether the appeal be by sound (the voice), by odour, or by strange antics and gorgeous colour. They involve the production of the most remarkable special structures; and by their appeal to the human sense of hearing, smell, and sight are in many cases well-known and familiar to us. Following upon "display" are what may be classed as "caresses" attempts to sooth and to sub-jugate the female by the sense of touch.

The third kind of activity developed in "courtship" is that of fighting—fighting to the death with other suitors. It involves the production of all those natural weapons, horns, tusks, and special claws or spurs with which male animals fight one another at the breeding season. It also involves that perfection of muscular strength, rapidity, and skill in action which have enabled one male to triumph over others, and whilst destroying or banishing his less perfect opponent to transmit his own superior qualities to his offspring. It seems that to this incessantly recurring and relentless struggle between males, in courtship for the favour of the female, more rapid and important changes and developments of animal structure and endowments are due than to the more obvious competition for food, safety from enemies, and shelter. Thus muscular power, grasping and aggressive weapons, wonderful colours, forms and patterns which catch the eye, perfumes and powers of song and arresting cries, instinctive antics and caresses have been developed in the males and transmitted to some extent to both sexes, but predominantly to the males.

It is correctly pointed out by Mr. Pycraft, in his book on the "Courtship of Animals," that the tremendous power of "mate-hunger" has been overlooked by a strange confusion of cause and effect. Almost universally its sequel, the production of off-spring, has been regarded as the dominant instinct in the higher animals. This view has no foundation in fact. "Desire, for the sake of the pleasure which its gratification affords, and not its consequences, is the only hold on life which any race possesses. And this is true both in the case of man himself and of the beasts that perish." I agree with Mr. Pycraft that those whose business it is, for one reason or another to study these emotions, know well that "mate-hunger" may be as ravenous as food-hunger, and that, exceptions apart, it is immensely more insistent in the males than in the females. But for this appetite, reproduction in many species could not take place, for the sexes often live far apart, and mates are only to be won after desperate conflict with powerful rivals no less inflamed. It is idle to speak of an equality between the sexes in this matter, either in regard to animals or in the human race. Dogmatism and the frequent repetition of pretty platitudes, as Mr. Pycraft says, will not alter what nature has ordained. The male is dominated by the desire to gratify the sexual appetite; in the female this is modified by the stimulation of other instincts concerned with the care of offsprings. Amorousness is the underlying factor which has shaped and is sustaining human society, and is no less powerful among the lower animals. The motive force in this has not been the desire for offspring, but for the satisfaction of the elemental animal passion. We must not prefer man-made sophistries as to life and its significance to the knowledge of the truth concerning is mysterics. Many difficult social problems would become intelligible if the facts of mate-hunger were faced and acknowledged. Much that is considered contrary to human nature, and either outrageous or ridiculous, would be understood and wisely dealt with if knowledge of nature, including man's nature, were cultivated, and took the place of vain assertions as to what should be, accompanied by ignorance of what is.

An excellent sample of the more violent method of "courtship by seizure" is found in the proceedings of the northern fur seal. The old bulls (six or seven years old), after spending the greater part of the year in the open sea, arrive at the rocks which serve as the breeding grounds a full month before the cows arrive. The younger bulls attempt, but fail, to get a place on the rocks. The bull holding the most advantageous place—the nearest to the landing-place—starts the collecting of cows. Having seized the first arrival, he places her by his side. As the later females arrive he proceeds in the same way. He soon has "herded" more cows than he can control. He cannot be in two places at once, and in scuttling off to chastise some covetous neighbour who is eloping with one of his wives, one or more bulls on the opposite side of his harem proceed to make captures from his horde. This sort of thing goes on till all the cows have been appropriated, according to the herding and holding capacities of the bulls, leaving a crowd of envious bachelors in the background not strong enough or courageous enough to fight. Each bull is master of the situation, whether his harem consists of five cows or fifty. If a cow is restless he growls at her. If she tries to escape he fiercely bites her, and if she tries to outrun him he seizes her by the skin of the neck and tosses her back, often torn and bleeding, into the family circle. Sometimes a cow is killed by the struggle of two bulls to pull her in opposite directions, and in this way the more querulous and discontented cows are eliminated in each generation, and the peculiarly gentle and passive nature characteristic of the cow-seals has been developed. For three long months the bull seal has to keep watch and ward fasting. This is a most exceptional strain and effort, for in other animals fasting is associated with absolute rest and sleep. The bull fur-seal arrives at the breeding ground fat and in fine condition; he leaves it, though triumphant, a starved and battered wreck.

The more agreeable arts of courtship are exhibited by birds in greatest variety and in more familiar examples than in any other animals. The use of odours secreted by special glands as attractions to the females is frequent in the mammals—such as the musk-deer, the musk-rat, the civet, and many common hoofed animals, such as deer, antelopes, goats, and sheep—but has not been noticed in birds, though known in butterflies and moths. It is in the use of the voice in singing and in the special display of gorgeous plumage, grown, so to speak, for the purpose at the breeding-season, and in strutting, fantastic posturing, and in dancing that the male bird excels. Not all birds do all these things, and female birds do none of them as a rule.

I must break off for a moment here to warn the reader that whilst we find it difficult not to speak of these activities of the male bird and male animals generally in the same terms as we speak of such behaviours in human beings, there is yet a fundamental difference between the two cases which is apt to be lost sight of in consequence of the language used. When the musk-deer and other mammals attract the female by a scent, they have no consciousness or understanding of what they are doing. They do not as a matter of thought and intention produce their perfume any more than the birds produce their gay breeding plumage by "taking thought," or the stag his great antlers or the boar his tusks. But man is, on the contrary, in these matters as in many others, ill-provided with natural automatically-growing mechanisms of life-saving or race-perpetuating importance. Though the behaviour of men in courship is singularly like that of many animals, he has not inherited an automatically-produced bundle of charms to allure the other sex. He has had to think the matter out and to consciously and deliberately "make" or procure from external sources both perfumes and coloured decorations and arresting (often absurd and astounding) "costumes." The males of the most savage and primitive races of men are like the bigger apes, devoid of natural "charms"; they do not allure by sweet odours, by brilliant colours, nor by caressing musical voices. They have not these possessions as natural growths of their own bodies, and they have not yet learned—probably not yet desired—to "make" or to "procure" them. We have no knowledge of how the extinct creatures between ape and man stood in this respect. There is consequently a great gulf in kind between many of the details of animal and human courtship.

In the matter of forcible seizure the conduct of the primitive man is on precisely the same footing as that of the fur seal. As to when he began to learn from the birds and to do consciously what they do unconsciously—no one knows. In regard to the fighting with other males—man appears at a very early period to have given up the use of his natural weapons, the teeth, and to have discovered the greater utility of sharp stones and heavy clubs, and thus to have again placed himself apart from male animals, which depend on and develop automatically their tusks, horns, and claws in consequence of their value in fighting. The great interest of the jaw of the man-like Eoanthropus from Piltdown is that it was still fitted with a large canine tooth like that of a gorilla and useful in a fight with another Piltdowner. But it dwindled, and other very early man-like extinct creatures had ceased to have big canines and made use of chipped flints instead.

This substitution by man of "extraneous" weapons, decorations, and alluring appeals to the senses in place of those "intrinsic" to the animal body is all the more interesting, since we find that such substitution is already made by a number of birds, as, for instance, the magpie and the jackdaw, who collect any bright objects. The allied bower-bird makes a "play-run" or reception-room in which he places shells and bits of bone to attract the female, and the gardener bird clears a space in the scrub, roughly fences it and decorates it daily with bright-coloured flowers and mushrooms, gathered and placed there by him, as any human bachelor may decorate his sitting-room for the delectation of his lady friends! It is a very noteworthy fact that these birds, which use extraneous decorative objects as lures, are themselves of dull plumage, but are allied to the wonderful group of Birds of Paradise, which show the greatest variety and brilliance of intrinsic decorative plumage known among birds. The love of brilliant decoration is equally keen in both groups, and is gratified in the one case by the use of extrinsic objects, in the other by the growth of intrinsic plumage. It appears that that strangely anthropoid bird—the penguin—or rather one species of penguin, familiar to Captain Scott and his companions in the Antarctic, has a similar habit of using an extraneous object as a gift or, shall we say, an excuse for an introduction when courting. The male penguin is shown in Mr. Poynting's wonderful cinema films of the Antarctic, picking up a well-shaped stone of some size and advancing with it in his beak to the lady penguin whom he has selected for his addresses. He places the stone at her feet, and retires a pace or two watching her. It is as though he said, "I am ready to build for you first-class nest; best stones only used, of which this is a sample." If he is fortunate she looks at the stone and then at him, and without a word waddles to his side. Without more ado she accepts his proposal, and the work of constructing the stone-built nest is rapidly pushed on. I have yet to give a few other instances of the allurements used in courtship by various animals.

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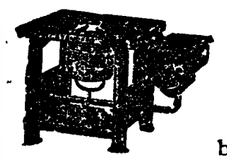

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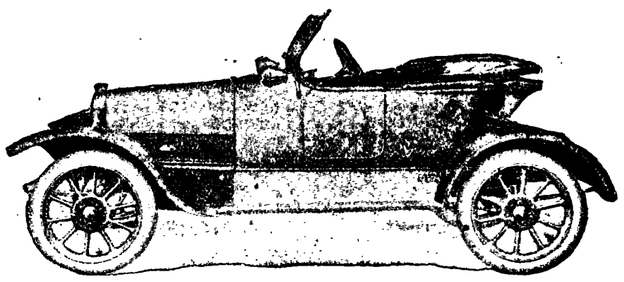

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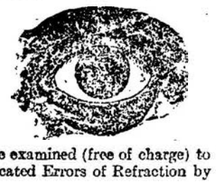

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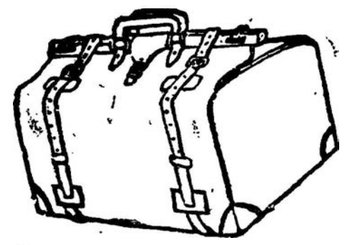

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